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Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

Toothache.

Burns, the poet, evidently experienced a test of it when he sang

"Whe'er that place the priests ca' hell,
Whence a' the tones of mis'ry yell,
And ranked plagues their numbers tell
In dreadfu' raw,
Thou, Toothache, surely bear'st the bell,
Amang them a'."

It may seem strange and incredible to some, but 'tis nevertheless true, that three hundred and eighteen persons were relieved of their aching teeth, at the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. Spencer, No. 236 Penn street, last week, by the use of Laughing Gas, positively without pain. We make no charge whatever for the gas, and only charge the usual price (50c) for extracting. Beautiful sets of teeth for only $10, such as other dentists charge $25 and $35 for. We insert the best gold fillings for $3; don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay from $5 to $15 for inferior work; pure silver fillings from 50c to $1. We warrant our fillings (as we do all work) and if they come out we replace them free of charge. N. B.—We have a stock of $15,000 worth of teeth for our patients to select from. Call and examine them. No charge for consultation. Artificial human eyes inserted.

S's. S's. S's.

Surgeons, Soldiers and Statesmen have borne testimony to the fine qualities of Sawyer's Barber's Soap, both for shaving and the toilet.

Universalist Fair

Open every night this week at City Hall.

Found,

A Purse. Inquire of J. J. De Zouche, 112 Wood st.

The Fenian Brotherhood

Will meet at the Opera House on Tuesday evening, to see "Our American Cousin."

Laughing Gas, Pure.

Teeth extracted without pain, and beautiful gum teeth given by C. Sill, Dentist, 246 Penn street.

Buck Run Lubric Oil Company.

A meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Lithographic Rooms of J. B. Duff & Bro., 96 Liberty street, corner of Ferry, on this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Fenian Brotherhood

Vill greet their countrywoman, Miss Laura Keene, at he Opera House, on Tuesday evening.

Yard Wide Sheeting,

5c; fine Shirting, 25c; extra quality and wide shirting, 31¼c; good fast colored Prints, 18¾c. All the ery best makes at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Corns, Bunions,

and Diseased Nails instantaneously and efficaciously ured, without pain or bleeding. Dr. Kendall for a few ays longer. Office as heretofore at No. 20 Fifth treet; hours 12 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Fenian Congress

Vill assemble at the Opera House on Tuesday evening.

To Get

IcBride's King of Pain, the genuine article, at the owest cash price, wholesale or retail, go to Fleming's rug Store, No. 84 Market street, where also is to be ound the largest stock of patent medicines at the owest rates. Remember the place.

Great Sale

f Spring and Summer Dress Goods, and will offer, ommencing this day some $50,000 worth of Dress oods, embracing almost everything required for the oming season, at such prices as will command their mmediate sale. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

re taken in any weather, in all the various popular yles, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We uarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

A Freshly Imported Teuton,

fter a few months' stay at Cincinnati, took up his esidence in a small town in the interior of Illinois. Vishing to Americanise himself and work into the ood graces of the people as speedily as possible attended divine worship. Being present on a certain unday when the communion was administered, the inister after the congregation was dismissed, requested all members in good standing of other churches remain. Our German friend, not fully understanding the invitation, remained and partook and, upon ing questioned as to his hopes for the future, was so asked if he knew he had been partaking of sacramental wine, exclaimed in astonishment, "mine Got, ot it vash Ropach's Pitters."

he Daily Commercial

"BIG THING ON ICE."—A squadron of three achts, driven by the wind, running on the ice rface of the Hudson river, one day last week ft Poughkeepsie for Albany. The trip was entirely successful. In the matter of speed steam ars no comparison to them, as a portion of the me they traveled over a mile a minute, and e entire running time from Poughkeepsie to lbany was less than two and a half hours.

The Richmond Examiner.

The Richmond *Examiner* was suppressed on e 13th. As the order proceeded from General rant it is probable that it was for articles hich appeared some days before. On the morning of that day the *Examiner* contained an article on the interview between the President and e negro committee, which the Editor regards one of the "miraculous occurrences of this y of wild, social revolution." The *Examiner* clares that a war of races is here to take ace—"a collision to be followed by blood and e extermination of one of the races, near at nd and hard to avoid." It then proceeds as llows:

"The result already demonstrates, what wise servers of our affairs always declared, that ese two races can not live together prosperly in the same community, except in the relation of master and slave. That is now dissolved—hopelessly dissolved—dissolved never be renewed on this soil, we apprehend. At st, its renewal would only come at the end of loody war. To suppose that this agitation questions about negro suffrage, and negro wer generally, will ever cease until this collision is forced upon us, is to miscalculate the rtinacity of the Yankee nature that foments As long as the negro is among us this strife ll be cherished. *To get rid of it, we must get rid the negro. There is but one alternative. We st reduce the negro to slavery*, or we must, if lives among us, be in constant collision on me topic of agitation until this issue of extermination comes. The march of events is so pid that we can not undertake to say how ar at hand that issue may be."

* * * * * * *

"By introducing at once a sufficient body of ite labor, we not only enormously enhance lues of all sorts of property, swell the annual come of the community, but we quietly, effectually and forever put away this element of noyance and of danger, when we secure a pply of European agricultural labor. If we en fail to put it away, *we at least accumulate strength in the coming collision for the white ce.*"

While this language was probably not the use for suppressing the *Examiner* it serves to ow the temper and tone of the paper.

n. Moorhead in Beaver County for Governor.

the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Having been around the county of Beaver nsiderably recently, I find the people mostly for Gen. Moorhead, with a few exceptions ong the military who have fought with n. Geary, and a very small sprinkling that ve been talked up by the Beaver court house que in favor of Mr. Ketchum.

But few are satisfied with Gen. Geary, as they n't consider him sufficiently identified with e Republican party to risk him, having always been a Democrat, and as the Pittsburgh *st* says he wanted to bargain with the Decracy to have them nominate him for their ndidate for Governor. If the latter be true, he not a suitable candidate for our party, and he no doubt still full of Democratic proclivities. e fact is, he has but little to recommend him t his military name, which should not be oked to altogether in our choice for civil rulers. ee in the last Beaver *Argus* that the editor is ll informing the people of Beaver county that ere is such a man as Mr. Ketchum, and that wants to be nominated as candidate for vernor. Mr. Ketchum may be a good enough n, but we don't know it. I can find none in county who know anything of the man, cept as they read about him in the Beaver *gus*, and most of the intelligent men of the nty with whom I have conversed think he uld not be available. We want a candidate Governor who is well and favorable known over the State, (outside of Beaver town,) and e that will bring out all the party vote and o the vote of a large circle of personal friends tside of the party, and one that is identified d acquainted with the business and interests the State. Such a man is General J. K. orhead. By all means Beaver county should d their delegate instructed to go for General K. Moorhead every time.

BEAVER COUNTY FARMER.

"MALAKOFF," the sagacious Paris correspont of the New York *Times*, says in his last letthat Mr. Seward appears to have forced the peror out of Mexico, and the Emperor stands the humiliating position of having received he hands of Mr. Seward the worst defeat he ever experienced from any source. The nch capital is deeply excited about it; the roundings of the Emperor gnash their teeth h rage; the ministerial journals splash and nder about in order to cover up the retreat, l to make people believe that everything has ppened just as it had been intended; while as the Emperor it may be expected that every tige of the love he has had for America will by this last blow driven out.

HE success of Dr. Holbrook in England, tland and Wales, in the work of raising ney for the freedmen, has been very gratig. He has everywhere been kindly and dially received, and in some of the great tings in the cities the amounts raised have n large. On Sunday, January 14, a simuleous collection for this object was taken in Congregational churches in England, and, far as heard from, the contributions were d. Several thousand pounds will doubtless ecured as the result of his visit to the Old rld.

t a recent meeting of the Executive Committ of the Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians Washington, the Hon. Edward McPherson, liam A. Cook, Esq., Messrs. Daniel Welch, W. Kimmel, A. D. Hazen, and Col. F. Jordan e appointed delegates to the Union Convento be held at Harrisburg on the seventh of ch next.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XXXIXth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, February 19.

SENATE.

Mr. WADE presented the credentials of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from the officers of a colored convention in Florida, praying for the elective franchise.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial for an international copyright law.

Mr. COWAN presented a memorial for a reduction of the tax on petroleum.

Mr. WILSON introduced a concurrent resolution to disarm and disband the militia of the rebellious States.

Mr. WILSON read letters from Gens. Thomas, Hartrant and others in charge of the freedmen in the Gulf States, which represented that there was danger of the extermination of the negro race, and the expulsion of the Northern men, if the militia should not be superceded by United States forces.

Mr. SAULSBURY objected to the introduction of the resolution, and said that the State militia of these States could no more be disbanded by an act of Congress than could the militia of Massachusetts.

Mr. WATSON replied that they were rebels recently disarmed. They were armed again, and are as much rebels as before, and Congress has power to disarm ruffians and traitors.

Mr. HOWARD introduced an amendment to the representation bill, giving the right of suffrage to all citizens of African descent who have been enrolled in the army and navy, who can read and write, and to all possessed of property of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. LANE presented several petitions for railroads connecting Kansas with Texas.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition for the reduction of the tax on agricultural implements.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a similar petition from the manufacturers of agricultural implements in Illinois.

Mr. CLARKE reported back the bill to annex the counties of Jefferson and Berkley, of Virginia, with an amendment which simply consents to authorize such annexation.

Mr. NYE reported a bill concerning the boundaries of the State of Nevada, which provides for an enlargement of the present area of the State.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill concerning national banks in certain States. It provides that in addition to the three hundred million dollars of banking capital now authorized, twenty-one millions more shall be distributed, as follows: To California, ten millions; to Nevada, four millions; to Oregon three millions; to Idaho, two millions; and to Washington and Arizona, one million each.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill to grant the right of way through the public domain, for the construction of highways and canals and ditches, for mining, agricultural and manufacturing purposes. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. YATES argued that Congress has power to fix the conditions on which the late rebellious States might be restored to the Union. The States were not out of the Union in law, though they might be in fact, but he did not consider them in a condition for restoration. He thought all the constitutional amendments impracticable, and argued in favor of the bill presented by himself a few days ago, providing for the enforcement of any law recognizing in a State or Territory any distinction on account of race, color or previous condition.

After Mr. YATES concluded, the Vice President submitted the Message of the President vetoing the Freedman's Bureau bill, which was read by the Clerk amidst evidences of intense feeling on the part of Senators and the gathered members of the House, as well as spectators in the galleries, but without any open manifestation except at the close of the reading, when loud applause shook one section of the gentlemen's gallery, mingled with determined hisses and emphatic blows of the Vice President's hammer. That portion of the galleries was also cleared. The Vice President said the Message would be entered upon the Journal. Would the Senate now proceed to reconsider the bill?

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved that the message be printed, and the consideration of the bill be postponed till to-morrow at one o'clock.

The motion to print was agreed to. Upon the question of postponement, the yeas and nays were taken, resulting—yeas 17, nays 23.

Mr. LANE said he felt warranted in using parliamentary means to secure the postponement. He moved that the subject be postponed till two o'clock—yeas 17, nays 29.

Mr. LANE then moved to adjourn, but this was disagreed to.

After other desultory motions, Mr. SHERMAN, who had voted with the majority, said it was hardly fair to refuse an opportunity for discussion to those who had expressed a desire for it. If four-fifths of the body should determine to consider the subject now, it would be in the power of two or three to keep the Senate in session all night to no purpose. He therefore moved to adjourn. The motion was carried without division, and the subject comes up for consideration to-morrow at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Rogers, among other bills, introduced one constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Federal Government, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McKEE introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to exclude from all offices of the Government those who have or who may hereafter engage in rebellion or conspiracy against the Government, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BROMWELL introduced a joint resolution declaring that the loyal States, or those which resisted rebellion, are sufficient to adopt the amendment to the Constitution. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to reduce the duties on paper for books and newspapers, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Oregon, offered a series of resolutions, declaring that the Government was organized to confer equal rights and privileges on every individual, and that while the House sanctions the President in executing the laws, they desire that a sufficient number of the leaders of the rebellion shall be punished, in order to sustain the National character and prove a warning in all time to come.

Debate arising, the resolutions went over.

Mr. LONGYEAR, of Michigan, offered a series of resolutions, declaring that the organized rebellion and the results of the war had left the people of the South without civil government, it becomes the duty of Congress to authorize people to erect State governments, and in the language of the Constitution to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and expressing as the deliberate sense of the House that the President is justified in keeping an army in the rebel States, and is entitled to the thanks of Congress for protecting the loyal citizens and freedmen.

Mr. LONGYEAR'S resolutions were all adopted by yeas and nays.

The House passed the bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to place a steamer at the disposal of those now laying the American and Russian Telegraph.

Bills were introduced to pay bounties to the soldiers of 1861 and '62, to repeal all laws exempting Government bonds and securities from taxation, empowering States to tax them, and imposing a Government tax of one-fourth of one per cent. upon them, giving bounties to the hundred days' men, and for the protection of persons from illegitimate prosecution for acting under military authority.

The vote on Mr. LONGYEAR'S resolutions was as follows on the first resolution, viz:

Resolved, That in the language of the proclamation of the President of May 20, 1865, the rebellion which was waged by a portion of the people of the United States, against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof, in most violent and revolting form, but whose armed and organized forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has in their revolutionary progress deprived the people of the States in which it was organised of all civil Government.

This was agreed to by a vote of yeas 102, nays 86, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Brandagee, Broomwell, Clarke of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Defrees, Deming, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckly, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Grennell, Harding of Illinois, Hays, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hogan, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of New York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell, Hulburt, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kelso, Ketchum, Key, Kendall, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Lodie, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, McRuer, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Schenck, Schofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spaulding, Storr, Stevens, Thayer, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Arnam, Ward, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Walker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Wendall, Woodbridge—102.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Bayer, Brooks, Chandler, Dawson, Eldridge, Fink, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Hale, Harding, of Kentucky, Hubbard of Western Virginia, Kerr, Latham, McCullough, Mercer, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Radford, Randall, of Pennsylvania, Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rosseau, Shanklin, Smith, Taber, John L. Thomas, Thornton, Trimble, Wealy.

The next resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That whenever the people of any State are thus deprived of all such government, it became the duty of Congress by appropriate legislation, to enable them to organize a State government, and in the language of the Constitution, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government.

This was agreed to by yeas 104, nays 33.

The third resolution was then voted on, namely:—

Resolved, That it is the deliberate sense of this House, that the condition of the rebel States fully justifies the President in maintaining the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in those States.

This was agreed to by yeas 117, nays 29.

The fourth and last resolution was read, as follows:—

Resolved, That it is the deliberate sense of this House that the condition of the rebel States fully justifies the President in maintaining military possession and control therein, and that the President is entitled to the thanks of the nation for employing the war power for the protection of the Union citizens and the freedmen in these States.

This was adopted by yeas 114, nays 8—Messrs. Grider, Hopkins, of Kentuckey, McCullough, Ritter, Rogers, Shanklin and Trimble.

The Committee on Commerce reported a bill, which was passed, amending the bill prohibiting the importation of cattle, giving to the Secretary of the Treasury power to suspend its operation in cases where it will not lead to the introduction of infectious diseases among cattle. The President is also authorized to declare the act inoperative whenever, in his judgment, importation may not be injurious. Punishment is also provided for offending against this law.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported that Mr. Washburne, and not Mr. Voorhees, was entitled to a seat from the ninth district of Indiana.

Objection was made to the introduction of a resolution inquiring of the President relative to the introduction of a loan in this country by the Republican Government of Mexico.

The House considered the Pennsylvania contested election case of Coffroth vs. Koontz, and awarded the seat to Coffroth. He was sworn in.

Adjourned.

FROM BOSTON.

Arrival of a Large Fleet of Vessels.

BOSTON, February 19.—Within the last forty-eight hours, a large fleet of vessels has arrived here, bringing valuable cargoes from the East and West Indies, California and the Mediterranean, and the Southern coastwise ports. Beside large quantities of sugar, molasses and coffee, some 12,000 bales of cotton have been received since Saturday.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 19.—The steamer Golden City sailed to-day, taking $998,859 in treasure, of which $922,855 were for New York.

The overland mail, with New York dates to the 22d, is received.

Two new steamer lines, one to Porland and one to Victoria, have been established.

Two or three slight shocks of an earthquake have occurred here within a few days.

The mining share market is weak. Opher, $450; Gould and Cum, $1000; Savage, $960; Chollar Potosi, $300; Imperial, $11950; Yellow Jacket, $445; Alphia, $280; Hale and Norcross, $965; Legal Tenders.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company have completed their track from Loveland to Cincinnati. The first train passed over the road on Saturday.

The saddlery and harness store of McCollum Bros., Main street, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss twenty thousand dollars. Insured for five thousand.

The New York *Times'* special says that a dispatch received in Washington Sunday night, from New Orleans, announces that General R. Clay Crawford, the Bagdad filibuster, has escaped from the fort where he was confined. His confederates have been liberated on parole. Dispatenes received from General Sheridan state that everything was going on well on the Rio Grande.

A memorial signed by the citizens of New York, Boston, and the principal cities in the Union is about being presented to Congress, praying for the appropriation of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, the sum recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, to be divided among the officers and crew of the Kearsage.

A convention of the Orangemen of Canada having been perfected, to be held in Ottawa during the present month, Mr. Killian, of the Fenian Brotherhood, has addressed a communication to one of the Aldermen of that town, urging the impropriety of such a gathering at the present time, and representing it as calculated to do much harm, in reviving the old hatred between the Catholic and Protestant Irishmen, and leading to additional strife.

The New York *Herald's* El Paso correspondent says there is a great and very favorable change in the feeling of the people in that section toward President Juarez. He entertains little fear of the advance of the Imperialists in the present seat of Government, and is contemplating a military expedition to wrest Chihuahua from them. They have about eight hundred troops at that town, and fortifying it. The French soldiers of the Imperial army in that region are said to be disgusted with their present service, and large numbers of them have deserted—some of them crossing to Texas, and enlisting in the American army.

The *Herald's* Washington special states that private dispatches to Government officials in that city announce that a treaty was entered into, during the last month, between France and Austria, for the immediate withdrawal of the French military forces from Mexico, and their replacement by troops, to the amount of one hundred thousand, to be furnished by the Austrian Government. These soldiers Austria, it is said, proposes to raise by volunteering in Belgium and Hungary, and transportation for them and the necessary stores until they are landed in Mexico are to be provided by Napoleon.

Sheep and Wool.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your correspondent "A Constant Reader," in attempting to correct an underestimate of the number of sheep in the United States, falls into as great an error on the other side. In an article by Mr. Dodge, of the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office, the number is estimated at 29,000,000, which is 11,000,000 lower than "A Constant Reader's," and makes the difference of 44,000,000 in the product of wool of the country for 1865.

I cut the following from the monthly report for June and July, 1865:

"In 1864 the clip was estimated at 90,000,000 pounds; there was imported from abroad during the year 75,000,000 pounds—most of it prior to July 1, before the new tariff took effect. Now we find, on inquiry, that the stock of old fleece is almost exhausted, and that the supply of foreign is very much reduced, while imports have fallen off 76 per cent. from last year at corresponding periods; the first four months of 1864 imports were 54,640 bales, against 16,818 in 1865. Importing wool is now, and has been for several months, a losing business; the market must improve or it will entirely cease. No, cease it cannot, will not, save for a period, as manufacturers have been and are now 'coining' money, and must be supplied with raw material."

Four pounds of wool per head is also at least one pound too high an estimate of the average for all the sheep in the country.

Sheep do not increase any faster than cattle—hardly so fast in fact, as good flock masters do not permit their ewes to have their first lambs till they are three years old. More lambs perish than calves. Sheep are liable at all ages to various epidemics and so perish. Many thousands perished in a single day in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, that memorable New Years' day, January 1st, 1864. Thousands are at this moment being fed in Ohio, Indiana and the Western States, and will be taken to market this spring to supply in part the deficiency in beef cattle. The consumption in the country is rapidly increasing every year.

Taking the foregoing facts and estimates, it is certain that there will not be more than thirty million sheep shorn in 1866, which at three pounds per head, will give ninety million pounds of wool, or at 3½ pounds, one hundred million pounds of wool for 1866.

ANOTHER CONSTANT READER.

COSHOCTON, O., February 15, 1866.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

GEORGIA NEWS.

Gen. Stephen Elliott, the rebel defender of Fort Sumter, has been tendered and has accepted the appointment of Assistant Agent of Transportation on the Augusta branch of the South Carolina Railroad.

Corn is selling at auction in Augusta at from 71c to $1. Yellow of a superior quality is offering on the wharf at $1 50. Northern hay is offered at $2 50 per cwt.

A bill has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature forbidding railroads charging extra for not having tickets.

The cotton factory at Macon is in operation and doing well. It turns out 96,000 yards of sheeting per month, which, at the market price, (35 cents per yard,) amounts to $33,800.

A Fenian Circle is organizing in Savannah.

Small pox is raging in Thomasville and has also made its appearance in LaGrange.

The negroes of LaGrange are emigrating to Tennessee under the promises of higher wages.

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

Governor Humphreys has offered six hundred dollars for the arrest of W. B. Pringle and Lycurgus Mathews, charged with the murder of three negroes near Monticello, Lawrence county, last January.

The State Treasurer gives notice that there is plenty of money in the Treasury to pay all warrants between November 30, 1865, and January 16, 1866.

It is with pleasure that we announce to our readers the entire disappearance from our city of the small pox. There is not a single case in our midst. The pest house has been broken up, and we trust that we will not have use for it again.—*Holly Springs Reporter.*

The Trichinæ, or Pork Disease.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* takes up the subject of the pork disease, as it has been developed in Germany, and asserts that his observations "prove conclusively that this animaculæ is not confined to the swine of Germany, but also infests those in some parts of this country." The writer goes on to say:

"During the ravages of what is generally known as hog cholera, I made repeated microscopical observations of the flesh taken from the animal in various stages of the disease. In the incipient stage I found the trichinæ or worm located in and around the kidney in considerable number and size. But in a more advanced stage it was found they had penetrated the lungs and heart, and at death the brain was partially destroyed and the worms were yet preying upon it as could be distinctly seen by the eye, although they were less in size than those seen in other parts of the animal. It is not my object to prove that the animalcule is the cause of the hog cholera, but that they do exist not only in animals effected with this disease, but also in large numbers that are considered healthy, especially in the immediate vicinity where the disease is prevailing. By making a careful examination, by the aid of a powerful glass, of a piece of swine's flesh, intended for food, taken from the animal several days after it was killed, a large number of the animalcule were discovered; and by placing it under a glass so as to exclude outside communication, and allowing it to become putrid, the animalcule increased in size so as to be plainly visible, and assumed the appearance of those seen in the brain of the animal that died of cholera. Further examination proved that these animalculæ possessed great tenacity of life, for when placed in water a few degrees less than boiling heat they seemed to retain their usual activity. But when the flesh had been placed for several days in strong brine the animalculæ seemed to have lost all appearance of life. Pepsin prepared from rennet in its strongest form produced no apparent effect, although the flesh was allowed to remain in it for three days. These experiments go far to prove that a greater power than the digestive organs of the human system is required to destroy the animalculæ or trichinæ. It is, therefore, probable that the same disease which is now proving so fatal in some parts of Germany may be brought upon the consumers of comparatively raw swine flesh in this country. It may be possible that many deaths have already occurred by this means, as a violent disease, similar to cholera morbus, prevailed among the people at the time my observations were made. I was not able to fully satisfy myself as to the origin of the animalculæ, but differ much with the Berlin correspondent of the New York *World*, who ascribes the presence of the trichinæ to the pigs eating field mice. This sounds like the wolf's charge against the lamb for soiling the water, and has no more foundation, for pigs kept constantly in pens have been attacked with trichinæ and died, while those that were running at large, with a favorable opportunity for practising their ascribed feline propensities, were not affected with disease. In a letter from the United States Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main to Hon. John Wentworth, it is reported that the insect (animalcule) exists in the sugar beet, which is fed to the hog. If this is true, is it not reasonable to suppose that the insect might be conveyed directly to the human system, producing the same result, as the beet is largely used for food? Unless further investigations result in proof more satisfactory, it is safe to conclude that the presence of animalculæ, or trichinæ, in the hog, is not caused by any special article of feed, but are natural to the animal, and only require certain conditions for development."

A DIPLOMATIC INCIDENT.—It will be remembered that when Mr. Bigelow, our Minister to Paris, called the attention of M. Drouyn de L'huys to the system of labor enacted by Maximilian under the inspiration of such men as Maury, the French Foreign Minister in effect said that complaints ought to be forwarded to the City of Mexico. The last steamer brings from abroad some further correspondence on this subject.

Mr. Bigelow wrote to M. Drouyn de L'huys, January 16th, after being referred to Maximilian, that—

"Although the line which separates the responsibility of the Imperial Government from the political organization which it has planted in Mexico is traced distinctly enough, I am confident that my government will learn with satisfaction that France, which was once one of the first powers to hold up slavery to the execration of humanity, repudiates any responsibility on the subject of the attempt (made nevertheless under the protection of its flag) to revive that institution in the country which has stigmatized and abolished it."

This nettled M. Drouyn de L'huys. He wrote to the French Minister at Washington nine days afterwards, that he had had some verbal explanation with Mr. Bigelow:

"I told Mr. Bigelow that I could not accept his expression 'planted' as applicable to the part played by the French government in Mexico. He well knows the reasons which led us to interfere, and also that the Mexican people themselves have chosen their new institutions. I added that if he wished, however, to know my opinion, I did not think the measures of the Emperor Maximilian, so severely incriminated, had the character or object attributed to them."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

VETOED!

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

President's Message in the Senate.

Probable Defeat of the Bill.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1866.

The great feature of Congress to-day was the reception of the President's message in the Senate vetoing the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. This morning an extraordinary cabinet session was convened at ten o'clock, which remained in session till nearly one o'clock. At this meeting the President read his message in full, and after its adjournment immediately sent the important document to the Capitol. When the Private Secretary of the President appeared in the Senate and a message from the Executive was announced there was a general scene of excitement on the floor and in the galleries. Notwithstanding the fact that Senator Yates was addressing the Senate, several Senators glanced at the message as soon as the seal was broken, and the news of the veto spread rapidly all over the Capitol, into the innumerable offices, the Supreme Court Room, the House of Representatives, and among the crowds in the halls and corridors. There was a general exodus of members from the House to the Senate to hear the reading of the message.

The moment Mr. Yates finished his speech, Mr. Trumbull, the author of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, jumped up and asked that the message be read. The most profound silence followed during the reading, but the echo of the clerk's voice had hardly ceased before a perfect storm of applause burst furiously from the crowded galleries, above which could be heard a few hisses. Both subsided under the vehemence of the President's gavel, and an order was immediately issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galleries, for this demonstration was the second offense during the afternoon.

Senator Sherman, just before the order was executed, appealed to the Chair to overlook the indiscretion of the galleries, whereupon Senator Trumbull asked Mr. Sherman if he did not know that the offense had been overlooked once before to-day. He earnestly declared that decorum should be preserved in the American Senate. The respect due the Senate, he said, had been violated too often, and the public business could not be proceeded with if these demonstrations were to be permitted to continue.

The chair said rather sternly that his order would be carried out, unless the Senate should decide to revoke it. The galleries were then cleared of everybody but the reporters, and their doors were closed.

The Senate then proceeded to the important business before it. The President *pro tem.* then said that the question was: "Should the Senate adhere to its vote passing the bill, notwithstanding the veto of the President?"

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow, and supported this motion by declaring that all differences could be reconciled. A majority of the Senators, he said, belonged to the party which elected the President, and it should be their object not to separate from him. He demanded the yeas and nays, and this motion was lost by a vote of 29 against, to 17 for it.

The vote developed the presence of forty-six Senators, only four being absent, Senators Poland, Norton, Johnson and McDougal being the absentees. The vote was looked upon by some as a test vote, but two or three Senators who voted for adjournment are known to be opposed to the veto.

There was a great deal of informal counting on the floor and in the reporter's gallery, but in no way could the two-thirds vote necessary to pass the bill over the veto be obtained. This being manifest, Mr. Lane, of Kansas, asked if the friends of the bill intended to press it to a vote to-night. He hoped an opportunity would be given to Senators to read and digest the message. He then moved to adjourn, but that was lost.

It began to look then as if there would be a night session. Senator Lane again took the floor, and appealed to the Senate not to use too much haste. There were Senators absent, he said, who desired to say something on the message, and he considered it to be his duty to delay action by every means in his power consistent with the rules of the Senate. He then moved that it be postponed again, and called the yeas and nays. The motion was lost by an increased majority. The crowd on the Senate floor at this time would be very large, a great many members being present.

Garrett Davis obtained the floor and was about to speak, when he gave way to Senator Sherman, who said that although he had voted not to adjourn, he thought it was but fair that Senators not present should be heard. He also believed it utterly impossible to come to a vote to-night, and he saw no use in wearing themselves out physically when no good could be accomplished. This advice was well received, and the Senate adjourned with hardly any opposition.

There is a vast amount of caucusing to-night on the probable vote to-morrow, but the most bitter enemies of the President do not think that they can obtain a two-third vote in the Senate.

By Associated Press.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, February 19, 1866.

To the Senate of the United States.

I have examined with care the bill which originated in the Senate, and has been passed by the two houses of Congress, to amend an act entitled "an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugers, and for other purposes." Having, with much regret, come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure, I return the bill to the Senate with my objections to its becoming a law. I might call to mind, in advance of these objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure. The act to establish a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purpose in view. Before it ceases to have effect, further specimens may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion in the policy to be adopted in time of peace. I have, with Congress, the stringent desire to secure to the Freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom, and their property, and their entire independence and equality and in making contracts for their labor. But the bill before me contains provisions which, in my judgment, are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view. The bill proposes to establish, by authority of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound, and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau, with greatly enlarged powers, over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion. The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate, is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department, and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life. The country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen and refugees are to be found. The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States include protection to all employees, agents and officers of this Bureau, in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the bill, in eleven States. It is further to extend over all cases affecting freedmen and refugees where discriminated against by local law, custom or prejudice, in those eleven States. The bill subjects any white person who may be charged with depriving a freedman of any civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons, to imprisonment or fine, or both, without, however, defining their civil rights and immunities, which are thus to be secured to the freedmen by military law. This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts. The agent who is thus to exercise the office of military judge, may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place, and exposed to the errors of judgment to which all men are liable. The exercise of power, over which there is no legal supervision, by so vast a number of agents as is contemplated by the bill, must by the very nature of man be attended by acts of caprice, injustice and passion. The trials having their origin under the bill are to take place without the intervention of a jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules on which offenses are to be heard and determined by the numerous agents, under such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe, no previous presentment is required, nor any indictment charging the commission of a crime against the laws, but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be not what the law declares, but such as a court-martial may think proper, and from these arbitrary tribunals there is no appeal, no writ of error to any of the courts in which the constitution of the United States vests exclusively the judicial power of the country. While the territory and the class of actions and offenses that are made subject to this measure, are so extensive, the bill itself, should it become a law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the permanent legislation of the country. I cannot reconcile a system of military jurisdiction of this kind with the words of the Constitution, which declare that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, and that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed. The safeguards which the wisdom and experience of our forefathers established as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty, and the equal administration of justice, are to be set aside, and for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the risk of the many acts of injustice that would of necessity follow from an almost countless number of agents established in every parish or county in nearly a third of the States of the Union, over whose decision there is to be no supervision or control by the Federal courts. The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President in time of peace, certainly ought never to be entrusted to any one man. If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal within a State is warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself, whether we are still engaged in war. Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce and credit and industry of the country by declaring to the American people and the world that the United States are still in a condition of civil war. At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed. Offenses that may be committed by individuals should not work a forfeiture of the rights of the same communities. The country has entered or is returning to a state of peace and industry, and the rebellion is in fact at an end. The measure, therefore, seems to be as inconsistent with the actual condition of the country as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States. If, passing from general considerations, we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections. In time of war it was eminently proper that we should provide for those who were passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom, but this bill proposes to make the Freedmen's Bureau, established by the act of 1865, as one of many great and extraordinary military measures to suppress a formidable rebellion, a permanent branch of the public administration, with its powers greatly enlarged. I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed, although at that time and for a considerable period thereafter, the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the States whose inhabitants had been involved in the rebellion. The institution of slavery, for the military destruction of which the Freedmen's Bureau was called into existence, as an auxiliary force, has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of those States in which at any time it had existed. I am not therefore able to discern in the country anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau, which were effected for the protection of freedmen and refugees, during the actual continuation of hostilities, and of African servitude, will now, in time of peace and after the abolition of slavery, prove inadequate to the same proper ends. If I am correct in these views, there can be no necessity for the enlargement of the powers of the Bureau, for which provision is made in the bill.

The third section of the bill authorizes a general unlimited amount of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provision for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen, and for the erection for their benefit of suitable buildings for asylums and schools, the expenses to be defrayed from the Treasury of the whole people. The Congress of the United States has never heretofore thought itself competent to establish any laws beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. It has never founded schools for any class of our own people, not even for the orphans of those who have fallen in the defense of the Union, but has left their education to the much more competent and efficient control of the States, of communities, of private associations, and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend the public money for the rent or purchase of homes for the thousands, not to say millions of the white race who are honestly toiling day by day for their subsistence. A system for the support of indigent persons in the United States was never contemplated by the authority of the Constitution, nor can any good reason be advanced why, as a permanent establishment, it should be founded for one class or color of our people more than another. Pending the war, many refugees and freedmen received support from the Government, but it was never intended that they should henceforth be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which the slaves were assisted to freedom was that, on becoming free, they would be a self-sustaining population. Any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition, must have a tendency injurious alike to their character and prosperity.

The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks to be appointed by the President will be great in the beginning, with a tendency steadily to increase. The appropriations asked by the Freedmen's Bureau as now established, for the year 1866, amount to $11,745,000. It may be safely estimated that the cost to be incurred under the pending bill will require double that amount, more than the entire sum expended in any one year under the administration of the second Adams. If the presence of an agent in every parish and county is to be considered as a war measure, opposition or even resistance might be provoked, so as to give effect to their jurisdiction; troops would have to be stationed within reach of every one of them, and thus a large force would become necessary; large appropriations would therefore be required to sustain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county and parish, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The condition of our fiscal affairs is encouraging, but in order to sustain the present measure of public confidence, it is necessary that we practice not merely customary economy, but, as far as possible, general retrenchments.

In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners without any legal proceedings being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no persons shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. It does not appear that the lands to which this section refers may not be owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, or by those who have been faithful to all their obligations as citizens of the United States. If any portion of the land is held by such persons, it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it. If, on the other hand, it be found that the property is liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be appropriated to public purposes until, by due process of law, it shall have been declared forfeited to the Government.

There are still further objections to the bill on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is intended to bring relief. It will tend to keep the mind of the freedman in a state of uncertain expectation, while to those among whom he lives, it will be a source of constant apprehension. Undoubtedly the freedmen should be protected, but they should be protected by the civil authorities, especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the courts of the United States, and of the States. His condition is not so exposed as may at first be imagined. He is in a portion of the country where his labor cannot well be spared. Competition for his services from planters, from those who are constructing or repairing railroads, or from capitalists in his vicinity, or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also possesses a perfect right to change his place of abode, and if, therefore, he does not find in one community or State a mode of life suited to his desires, or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another where labor is more esteemed and better rewarded. In truth, however, each State, influenced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders all the labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The laws that regulate supply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of the labor will be regulated thereby. There is no danger that the great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer. Neither is sufficient consideration given to the ability of the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves. It is no more than justice to them to believe that as they received their freedom with moderation and forbearance, so they will distinguish themselves by their industry, and they will soon show the world that in a condition of freedom they are self-sustaining and capable of selecting their own employment and their own places of abode, of insisting for themselves on a proper remuneration, of establishing and maintaining their own asylums and schools. It is earnestly hoped that instead of wasting away, they will by their own efforts establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain that they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and exertions.

In this connection, the query presents itself whether the system proposed by the bill will not, when put into complete operation, practically transfer the entire care, support and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, overseers or taskmasters who, appointed at Washington, are to be located in every county and parish throughout the United States containing freedmen and refugees; and such a system would certainly tend to such a concentration of power in the Executive as would enable him, if so disposed, to control the action of a numerous class, and use them for the attainment of his political ends.

I cannot but add another very grave objection to this bill. The Constitution imperatively declares in connection with taxation, that every State shall have at least one Representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which in future times each State shall be entitled. It also provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds, with peculiar force, that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were then contumaciously engaged in the rebellion. Now the case is changed, and some at least of the States are attending Congress by loyal Representatives, soliciting the allowance of the Constitutional right of representation. At the time, however, of the consideration and the passing of the bill, there was no Senator or Representative from the eleven States which are to be mainly affected by its provisions. The very fact that reports were and are made against the good disposition of the country, is an additional reason why they need and should have Representatives of their own in Congress to explain their condition, reply to accusations, and assist, by their local knowledge, in the perfecting of measures immediately affecting themselves. While the liberty of deliberation would then be free, and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment, there could be no objection urged that the States most interested had not been permitted to be heard. The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people, that there should be no taxation without representation. Great burdens are now to be borne by all the country, and we may best demand that they shall be borne without a murmur, when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of the people. I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each House for itself, of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; but that authority cannot be construed as including the right to shut out in time of peace any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution. At present all the people of eleven States are excluded, those who were most faithful during the war, not less than others. The State of Tennessee, for instance, whose authorities engaged in the rebellion, was restored to all her constitutional relations to the Union by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people before the war was brought to a termination. They had placed themselves in relations with the General Government, had established at State Government of their own, and as they were not included in the emancipation proclamation, they, by their own act have amended their constitution so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their State. I know no reason why the State of Tennessee, for should not fully enjoy all her Constitutional relations to the United States. The President of the United States stands towards the country in in a somewhat different attitude from that of any member of Congress, chosen from a single district or State. The President is chosen by the people of all the States. Eleven States are not at present represented in either branch of Congress. It would seem to be his duty on all proper occasions to present their just claims to Congress. There always will be differences of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of transgression of the law, but these do not constitute valid objections against the right of a State to representation. It would in no wise interfere with the discretion of Congress with regard to the qualification of members, but I hold it my duty to recommend to you in the interests of peace, and in the interests of the Union, the admission of every State to its share of public legislation, when, however, insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious, its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of Representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under the existing constitutional or legal test. It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite any large section of the country against another section of the country, no matter how much the latter may predominate. The course of immigration, the development of industry and business, and natural causes, will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land; but if they are all excluded from Congress, if in a permanent statute they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in feelings and sentiment against the Government. Under the political education of the American people, the idea is inherent and irradicable that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation. The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not been fully restored to the United States. If they have not, let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that, in my own judgment, most of those States, so far at least as depends upon their own action have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed to be entitled to the enjoyment of their constitutional rights as members of the Union. Reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual situation of the country, I feel not only entitled, but bound to assume that, with the Federal courts restored in the several States, and in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military in cases of insufficiency of the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation. Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive is already armed with the powers conferred by the act of March, 1865, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and hereafter as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection, and to overcome obstruction to the laws.

I return the bill to the Senate, in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country, will not become a law unless upon deliberate consideration by the people, it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON.

States Deprived of Civil Government.

Duty of Congress to Enable Them to Reorganize.

Important Western Bills Introduced.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 19.

One of the most adroit attempts to so twist the President's language in a proclamation issued by him last spring as to make it an indorsement of his views now, was attempted in the House to-day, and succeeded. The resolutions were drawn up by Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, but as Michigan was under call to-day for resolutions, Mr. Longyear, of that State, offered them. The first resolution is as follows:

Resolved, 1st, That in the language of the proclamation of the President, of May 20, 1865, the rebellion which was waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the States in which it was organized of all civil Government.

With the exception of the words, "of the States in which it was organized," the resolution is a *verbatim* extract from the proclamation to which it refers. All of the Democrats, with Raymond, of New York, and Smith and Randall, of Kentucky, Hubbard, of West Virginia, Hale, of New York, Rollins, of New Hampshire, Phelps and Thomas, of Maryland, and Thayer, of Pennsylvania, voted against it.

The following resolution then passed by a similar vote:

Resolved, That whenever the people of any State are thus deprived of all civil Government, it becomes the duty of Congress, by appropriate legislation, to enable them to organize a State Government, and in the language of the Constitution to guaranty to such State a republican form of government.

It is well understood that these resolutions were introduced and passed by the House to-day, in anticipation of the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Western Bills Presented.

The following bills of western interest were introduced in the House to-day, and appropriately referred:

Bill to regulate the foreign coast trade, on the northwestern frontier.

Bill to grant additional alternate sections of land to the State of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of railroads in that State.

Bill to donate public lands to the American Overland and Pacific and East India Dromedary Express Company.

Bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for expenses in raising troops and militia during the war. It provides for a commissioner to be appointed by the President to readjust said claims.

Bill granting land to Iowa and Missouri State Line Railroad.

Bill for the relief of citizens of Iowa for indemnity for depredations committed by Indians.

Bill granting lands encouraging European emigration to the northern peninsula of Michigan.

Bill authorizing the Keokuk and Hamilton and Mississippi Bridge Company to operate a railroad and wagon road across the Mississippi and to declare it a military route and postroad.

Bill to amend the Internal Revenue law, so as to put a tax of fifteen per cent. on gross receipts of railroad companies, where they charge more than three cents per ton freight for each mile for any kind of grain, corn, etc. This last bill was introduced by Mr. Harding, of Illinois.

Voorhees to Be Ousted and Coffroth Seated.

Free Traders Favor Renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

The Reconstruction of Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 19.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

In the Supreme Court to-day, in the case of the propellor Ottoway, appellant, against Robt. Stewart, being an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

In the case of Joshua Barrell, appellant, against the propeller Mohawk, being an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing this cause for the want of jurisdiction.

Voorhees to be Ousted.

The Committee on Elections to-day reported in favor of giving Henry L. Washburne the seat now occupied in the House by Daniel W. Voorhees, of the 9th Indiana District.

Coffroth Given his Seat.

Alex. Coffroth, Democrat, was given the contested seat in the House to-day for the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District by six majority. Thaddeus Stevens made an earnest speech against him.

The Proposed Serenade

To the President, did not take place to-night, but is postponed until the 22d inst., when a mass meeting will be held. The band, with a crowd, halted in front of Willard's hotel, where brief speeches were made by Judge Hughes, of Indiana, Representative Rogers, of New Jersey, and George Francis Train. They contained no allusion to the veto message.

Reciprocity.

A memorial, signed by Wm. C. Bryant and others, was presented in the Senate to-day, asking for a renewal of the reciprocity treaty. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Political Circles

Are filled with rumors of the resignation of Secretary Stanton, as the natural consequence of the President's position on the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

The Test Oath.

The Supreme Court to-day ordered that the test oath case *ex parte* be re-argued on March 2d.

Returns of Deposits.

The recent order of Treasurer Spinner, in reference to returns of deposits, it is said, will involve one of the New York City National banks in the payment on one return alone of $68,000.

The Case of Tennessee.

The Sub-Committee on Reconstruction appointed on Saturday to consider the propriety of adopting some additional guarantees in the State Constitution of Tennessee, in the event of her admission into the Union, reported to the Joint Committee of fifteen this morning. It is said that the Sub-Committee reported in favor of requiring the State to forever repudiate the rebel debt; also the proposition that she shall never repudiate the Federal debt. In regard to adopting the proposition extending the right of suffrage to the negroes, a majority of the Committee reported against it. One member of the Committee, however, made a minority report in favor of extending the righs of suffrage to the negroes before they shall be allowed to enter into the Union of the States. It is said that the report of the committee led to a long discussion, which had not terminated when the hour of adjournment had arrived. They meet again to-morrow, when the subject will be resumed. It is thought that the views contained in the President's veto message on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill will change matters very materially in the committee.

Important to National Banks.

The House Committee on Banking, at their meeting to-day, had under consideration the resolution introduced by Mr. Hooper, instructing the committee to consider the expediency of amending the banking act, so that interest bearing legal notes shall not be included as part of the lawful money required to be held by the national banks for the redemption of their liabilities. After a full and lengthy discussion of the whole question, the Committee, by a decided majority, instructed Mr. Hooper to draw up a bill to carry out the suggestions contained in the resolution. Its adoption by the House will be a severe blow at the National Banks, as it will prevent their receiving interest upon the twenty-five per cent. required for the redemption of their circulation.

The Meadville *Republican* says: An experienced capitalist from New England is contemplating the building of a first class paper mill in Meadville, if the citizens join in the enterprise and furnish a portion of the capital.

THE FENIANS.

FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE ORGANIZATION.

Colonel Murphy Speaker, and P. J. Rainsford Secretary.

THE FENIAN MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Enthusiastic Reception of Gen. Sweeney

Addresses by Gen. Sweeney and Messrs. Gibbons, Hynes, Fitzgerald and Sullivan.

&c., &c., &c.

THE FIRST DAY.

The Fourth National Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood convened at Masonic Hall, Pittsburgh, yesterday, at the hour of noon. The morning trains brought a large number of additional delegates to the Congress, but there yet remain quite a number to be heard from. Some of the latter, it was expected would reach Pittsburgh last night at a very late hour, and the balance may possibly arrive some time today. The excitement incident to the organization of the Fenian Congress in Pittsburgh, is very great, and its proceedings will be watched with the intensest interest, not alone by the friends of the Fenian movement, but, also, by the public at large. All day yesterday the entrance to Masonic Hall was crowded with enthusiastic Irishmen, who occasionally gave vent to their patriotic ardor in vociferous cheering. The best of order was maintained, and this may be said of the entire Irish population of the city, for while they are naturally a demonstrative people, yet they preserved the most creditable decorum throughout the day. Groups of earnest men were collected together in many and various streets, who engaged in a general talk about Ireland's prospects, and many there were who announced their intention to take up arms against the British Government, as soon as the Fenian leaders shall have consummated the laying out of the necessary plans. There was to be seen everywhere a very decided sympathy in favor of the Fenian movement. Some did express doubts as to the practicability of making an attempt now to establish a free government, but the justice of the cause was universally sustained, and not a few wished it might meet with the most unqualified success.

The hotels, now more crowded than before, in consequence of the fresh arrivals, were made the scenes of many interesting debates upon Fenianism. Most of the delegates remained in their rooms in private familiar deliberation upon the questions that will be submitted to them for official consideration. The influx of strangers, not delegates to the Congress, is considerably great, and these individuals were attracted thither to learn the latest facts in regard to the general movement, as well as to pay their respects to the more distinguished members of the Brotherhood now here, and to attend the demonstration of last night.

It was expected that the Congress would effect a temporary organization as early as ten o'clock in the morning, but the non-arrival of prominent delegates delayed the meeting until noon. Masonic Hall was crowded at an early hour by delegates and outsiders, but a Fenian guard soon disposed of the latter and kept the hall clear of all intruders, as the proceedings of the Congress are strictly of a private character. The National and Irish flags were suspended from the front of the hall and inside suitable decorations were made which improved the general gloomy appearance of the place. Neatly constructed shields bearing the names of the four provinces of Ireland, together with others on which are painted the names of the different counties, are fastened to the walls. They are done in green, black and gold and are very tasty affairs. The elegant flag presented to the Pittsburgh Fenian Circle by the Irish ladies of this city, occupied a conspicuous place on the stage.

The Congress was called to order shortly after twelve o'clock by Colonel Michael Murphy, of New York, Speaker of the Fenian House of Representatives. Colonel Murphy was elected to this position at the Philadelphia meeting, for the term of one year. As that period has not expired, he will preside over the deliberations of the Congress. In the absence of the permanent Secretary, Mr. P. J. Rainsford, of the Pittsburgh Circle, was unanimously chosen to act as Secretary *pro tem*. The delegates then handed their credentials to the Secretary, by whom they were adequately arranged for the inspection of the Committee on Credentials. Colonel Coveny, of Massachusetts, moved a committee be appointed by the Speaker, to consist of twenty persons, for the purpose of reporting on the credentials. This motion was carried, and the following gentlemen appointed: Colonel Conveny, Massachusetts, Chairman; J. W. McGuire, Manhattan; William Stanton, New York; B. J. Ford, New Jersey; John A. Keenan, Philadelphia; Colonel C. Murphy, Pennsylvania; George O'Neill, Delaware; J. Lacky, D. C.; Jeremiah O'Donnell, Ohio; Robert Gilchrist, Kentucky; C. P. McKay, Chicago; Michael Eagan, Illinois; Wm. Moran, Missouri; John Healy, Iowa; Captain O'Neill, Tennessee; James Donnelly, Shawmut; P. Graham, Maryland; Colonel Fenn, Connecticut; N. R. Harris, Rhode Island; J. Redmond, Indiana.

On motion of B. J. Ford, of New Jersey, Dr. Donnelly, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Delaney, of Connecticut, and Captain McGee, were appointed a committee on the location of the seats of delegates.

The House then adjourned.

The Committee on Credentials were in session during the afternoon, and will report to the Congress at its session this morning.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Fifth street, in front of Masonic Hall, presented a scene of excitement and enthusiasm last night, such as has not been seen in this city for some time. Masonic Hall was quickly crowded to its utmost capacity after the doors were opened, with earnest and zealous Irishmen, who were glad to give the fifty cents required to enable them to hear the big guns of Fenianism. Indeed, those were the lucky ones who succeeded in getting in, for hundreds were turned away unable to effect an entrance. The doors were guarded by a detachment of soldiers who were repeatedly required to press back the dense crowd which struggled to get in. But the very best of humor was preserved in spite of the crush, and occasionally a zealous Fenian would propose "three cheers for free Ireland" which was in every case responded to with great enthusiasm. The hall was quickly and orderly filled, presenting one mass of faces, all apparently anxious to hear the speakers. Owing to the indisposition of President Roberts that gentleman was not present. Many were much disappointed in consequence of this fact, as the President is a very eloquent and earnest speaker. But the presence of General Sweeney made up for the absence of the President, and his reception was one of the most wildly enthusiastic that can be well imagined.

THE DECORATIONS.

The view inside of the hall was very grand. The Committee of Arrangements had expended a great deal of care and patience, as well as exhibited good taste in the character of the decorations. The stage was filled with chairs for the prominent gentlemen in attendance upon Congress, and who were to take part in the exercises of the evening. Directly over the stage was a transparency, bearing upon green ground-work the following sentiment:

"Tears will restore not the men that we love,
Nor for sighs will their keeper's exchange them,
Then, swear brothers, swear, by the Great God above,
On the battle field to avenge them."

American flags and Irish battle flags gracefully enfolded together were placed at either side of the stage. On all the gas brackets and chandaliers, tiny green and American colors formed a neat decoration, while at the extreme end of the hall were four huge white cards bearing in letters of gold the titles of Irish provinces. On the side walls were transparencies with the following inscriptions thereon:

"Liberty or Death."
"Never Give In is the Lesson we Teach."
"Principles, not Men."
"Virtue, Liberty and Independence."
"Deeds, not Words."
"Let Action be the Motto of the Hour."

A strong force of Fenian soldiers, dressed in the national color of Erin, and armed with muskets with fixed bayonets, occupied the rear end of the stage, the standard-bearer holding aloft the United States and Irish Republic flags. They were under the command of Captain Gorman, and Lieutenants Connolly and Padden, and presented a most creditable military appearance.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SWEENEY.

The crowd outside and on the stairs leading to the Hall seemed to augment in vast numbers as the moments rolled by, and their zeal knew no limit, for they made the welkin ring with their cheers and huzzas until the arrival of General Sweeney, which, in fact, only served to fire them anew with patriotic ardor. The arrangements for conveying General Sweeney to the Hall were somewhat extensive. Mr. C. Murphy, Centre of the Pittsburgh circle, superintended the general work, and saw it carried out successfully. A grand procession, nearly two thousand strong, formed at the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, under the marshalship of John A. Elder, of the Pittsburgh circle. He was assisted by Centre Gildernew, of Pittsburgh, Centre Toumey, of Allegheny, Centre Hafphy, of Birmingham, and others. The procession was composed of the Fenian circles in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Birmingham, Saw Mill Run, Temperanceville, East Liberty, Manchester, West Pittsburgh and other places. Preceded by a good band of music, the procession moved to the Monongahela House, where General Sweeney is stopping, and after placing him in a carriage, accompanied by Senator Gibbons, Senator Carey, Senator Meehan and others, he was escorted to Masonic Hall. On reaching the hall, the gallant General alighted from his carriage amidst the plaudits of the dense crowd, and with difficulty succeeded in forcing his way into the hall. As he passed down the left aisle toward the stage, the whole audience rose *en masse* and greeted him with renewed cheers. On the stage were many and various gentlemen well known for their devotion to the Fenian cause. Among them were Vice President Gibbons, of Philadelphia, Pa., Senator Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, O., Senator Carey, of New York, Senator Bannon, of Louisville, Ky., Senator Dunne, Central Organizer Brennen, Speaker Murphy, of the Congress, Dr. E. Donnolly, of Pittsburgh, the poet Donnolly, better known under the *soubriquet* of "Darby McKeon," Messrs. Warren, Kelly, Sullivan, Capt. Welsh, Col. Coveny and others.

At half-past seven o'clock Mr. C. Murphy, of Pittsburgh, ascended the stage, called the meeting to order, and introduced Vice President Gibbons, as presiding officer.

SPEECH OF VICE PRESIDENT GIBBONS.

Mr. Gibbons was greeted with loud cheering. When it had subsided, he proceeded to address the meeting, very briefly, saying at the outset that it was at all times unpleasant to offer apologies, but he knew that when he told the audience that Colonel Roberts was quite indisposed, they would readily excuse that gentleman for not having made his appearance at the meeting. Mr. Gibbons said he took it for granted that all who were present knew precisely the object for which the meeting had been called. They knew, also, the aim of the Fenian Brotherhood, and in coming together to listen to the plain truth, he hoped they would digest it and act well their part in the future until the liberty of the Irish people had become a matter of history. They were gathered in the presence of men who had a grave duty to perform. This duty these men understood perfectly and were doing their best to acquit themselves successfully. [Cheers.] That they would live to see their work blest—Ireland free—he firmly believed. To applaud their labors was just, but he wanted to see the men before him clapping their hands upon muskets and going out under their gallant leader, Sweeney, [cheers] to free their native land. The movement had not obtained all the recognition which it deserved. There were those who had done all they could to discourage it, and yet in spite of the many obstacles in its way, Fenianism was thus far a grand success. The question was often asked how the Irish people could expect to free Ireland without the indorsement of certain prominent gentlemen in this country and in Ireland? Such people had not an adequate conception of the case. He, however, could, to-night, encourage the friends of Ireland with statements the most important. England was in trouble—she knew the magnitude and undaunted bravery of the Irish people—that their natural love for liberty would lead them to do and to dare any battle field in the world. The English gold vaults were now double guarded, and warlike preparations were going on to crush the Irish people still worse than ever. But they were bound to arise in their might and assert their God-ordained rights. Ireland was to-day wiping away tears of sorrow from off her eyes, and looking with earnestness to America for help, and would it be given? [Cries, "Yes." "Yes."] He counseled them to be up and doing in the good cause, and strike for Irish liberty, if they had to perish in the attempt. [Renewed cheering.] At the conclusion of his speech, Vice-President Gibbons introduced Major General Thomas W. Sweeney, the Fenian Secretary of War. The one-armed hero rose to advance to the foot lights, when the whole assemblage of men and women started up *en masse* a second time, and for several minutes the most deafening cheers were continued. Hats and caps, shawls and handkerchiefs were twirled in the air, and shout after shout of welcome was sent up from fifteen hundred voices. As soon as the excitement had subsided, General Sweeney proceeded to speak as follows:

SPEECH OF GENERAL SWEENY.

He said that he was opposed to the practice of speech-making. He and his co-labors had been talking a great deal of late, and now, what had they accomplished? He deemed it essential on some occasions to make addresses in order to educate the public mind aright on the subject of Fenanism. There were many things which the people wanted to have explained, and they needed, too, to be prepared for the events which the near future would surely bring. The Irish people had reached a crisis when something besides talking had to done if they intended to succeed. They must drop the oration and take up the business of the soldier. (Cheers.) To turn back now, after advancing so far toward the consummation of their long cherished hopes would be to entail upon themselves infamy and disgrace. No, they must push forward and win the prize by fighting their deadly foe. [Cheers.] The people of this country and the friends of liberty everywhere expect the Irish race to redeem the promises they have so often made, and now was the proper time to do it. They had boasted that they were able with some assistance to set up a government of their own, and they were expected to keep their word, or be regarded in the future as mere braggarts. For one, he was determined to redeem his pledge not by words but in deeds. The task before them was not a light one. They were to measure swords with the British Empire which everybody knew was a powerful nation. In the past they had fought that same government and failed but their failure had not resulted in disgrace, neither had it intimidated them not to try again. On the contrary they snatched hope out of their very defeats and were going to repeat the effort once more. [Cheers]. If the struggle was to terminate again in a failure, he was sure it will not be a failure without dignity—with the sword in hand broken in a glorious cause—a cause like that for which Washington had fought, and Wolftone, Fitzgerald and Emmett had died. He did not fear failure—he knew no such word as fail, but if it were to be his fortune to experience it, he would fail with dignity and not bring a blush to the cheeks of those who were to rise up in future generations. He knew the character of the cause in which he had embarked. For twenty years, even from his boyhood, he had studied the art of war, and to rescue Ireland from her worse than Egyptian bondage had been the dream and ambition of his whole life. He had sworn to break the chains which bound her, or would die in the attempt. [Cheers.] The Irish people had now the power and opportunity beyond anything that they ever before possessed to assist them in the realization of this desire, and indeed, the chances of success were almost certain. [Cheers.] President Roberts and the Senate had not been idle. Large purchases of arms and war material had been made, and the Brotherhood was preparing for the contest in the only way that it could be carried out, and, he would add, that if the people would stand by him, he was prepared to say that before the summer's sun kisses the hill-tops of Ireland, her battle-flag should wave in triumph over an Irish Republic. [Cheers.] By that time he hoped that a certain territory would be conquored and the green flag waving over it. Then for those brave Irishmen who are now pining in English dungeons they would seize and hold as hostages the English leaders, and thus open up a short and sure way to Ireland. The Brotherhood was on the eve of the struggle. He urged them to be firm and the glory of Ireland would arise and shine in the future and her fame and prestage be forever established. General Sweeney then resumed his seat amidst a perfect storm of applause.

SPEECH OF W. J. HYNES.

Vice President Gibbons then introduced Mr. W. J. Hynes, who spoke nearly an hour. He said that he was greatly pleased to find the response to the call for the meeting so very general. There was no necessity for answering the calumny that had been oft repeated, concerning the intentions of General Sweeney. Certain men had circulated a base falsehood about him, but it would recoil upon themselves. He knew what General Sweeney proposed to do, and he was prepared to tell them that his plans were being prepared for the liberation of Ireland—not the possession of Canada. Indeed, he thought his hearers had lived long enough in Yankee land to guess the nature of those plans, which if they included Canada, was only to give General Sweeny a chance to plant one foot in it and with the other to kick the British power out of Ireland. Certain men had proposed to send an expedition out of the port of New York to invade Ireland. He was reminded that only a few days ago a Chillian vessel without anything on board to indicate that she was to be used for war purposes, was suspected of being such a vessel and detained by the Government. They should not forget that nations had laws, to break some of which, as they were international in character, was to bring about war with countries otherwise at peace. But suppose that this expedition succeeded in getting out of the harbor and in eluding the pursuit of the American men-of-war, should sail directly for Ireland, what promise had they that it would effect anything. Of necessity it would be a very weak affair and the chances were against it. If it did fail all hope would be gone, and the Irish people would wait a long time before they made another attempt in the same direction. He wanted the Irish people to rise up and throw off the shackles that had weighed them down so long. He counselled them to act with great caution, because, not to do so was simply to be an agent in an unnecessary slaughter, and would peril the cause. Was his countrymen to despond, because their former efforts had been failures? He thought not. They ought to make another and a bolder attempt to free their country of its foe. Yet he did not want to be understood as saying that the way to do it was through Canada. (Laughter and applause.) It would require 200,000 men to guard the Canadian border. The British authorities had only 7,000 soldiers there to-day and 63,000 militia and they all knew the bravery of the latter. Only a short time ago, they scattered and run when they saw a few muskets peeping out, for they were afraid that it was the vanguard of the Fenians. It was just like the Irish bull to get over the line, and just as natural as it could be for Irishmen to call up the wrongs of 700 years at the sight of the flag of St. George, red with the sacred blood of their fathers. He believed that if 20,000 good men and true went forth under Sweeney, (cheers) not twice their own number would impede their progress. And it was this force, and a still larger one beside, that they were determined to get together. Then they meant to put their Irish bonds in the market, and make them a mortgage on the whole of the British possessions, and backed as they would be, no one would, in a short time, have any doubts about their intrinsic value. [Cheers.] Then to get possession of Ireland was the next step, and when this was accomplished, the right of the Irish people as belligerents would be acknowledged. Then they hoped to send out their privateers to prey upon the commerce of England. This would result in raising the blockade, and then an expedition could get into Ireland without any difficulty. The gentleman then alluded to the commercial advantages this country would enjoy if Ireland was free. The laboring classes would be benefitted quite as much as the capitalist, and the increased revenue would largely decrease the public debt. A commercial alliance between America and Ireland was inevitable when the latter is admitted into the family of nations. The Fenian movement could not afford to loose the aid of the United States, and free Ireland could not exist well without her as an ally. The result to English commercial interests would be as disastrous as it will be beneficial to America. The proportion would be the same. He believed Ireland was designed to be a great commercial country, and he hoped to live long enough to see his faith verified. It had cost England millions of money and thousands of lives to extend her commercial intercourse, and she naturally had a horror of losing any part of it. But he was for depriving England of a foothold on the American continent, and believed that if the fathers of the great Republic could maintain itself on the Canadian soil, the Fenian Brotherhood could do the same thing. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF SENATOR FITZGERALD.

The next speaker introduced was J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati. He said that he had listened to the words of the gallant Sweeney with deep interest. That soldier of freedom had pledged himself to do his whole duty, and he had hopes far greater than many that the idea of an Irish Republic would be realized. He had come to the Congress for the purpose of assisting in the general work. He had listened to plans suggested by practical men, and as a Senator he pledged himself to stand by them to the end, [cheers] and that if the Irish people and the friends of Ireland would do their duty, these plans would be successfully put into operation. What they required was the necessary funds to place Gen. Sweeney in a position where he could act without being trammelled. Fenianism was something practical and would certainly succeed at last, for they did not intend to stop short of absolute and unqualified liberty to the Irish people in Ireland. [Cheers.] Irishmen were fighting for their own country, and like other races in all ages they were bound to win in the end. He would guarantee that all moneys donated to the cause would be properly applied and bonds given to that effect as collateral security against any other use of it. He hoped, therefore, that every friend of the Irish cause would give his mite toward it. Brave and wise men were working to carry out this darling object of every true born Irishman. They meant war, and the future would shortly prove it by stern facts. He paid a tribute to the glory of the redeemed Union, and wished the land of his own birth to become as free and happy as it. He knew that to secure this there was work to be done. He was laboring for the oppressed children of a brave land, who had appealed to him, as he felt, to give them the blessings of liberty. This was the feeling of every friend of Ireland, and now it remained for them to add men to the ranks, give money to the cause and assist it in any other possible way. [Cheers.] They should place themselves in a position to say they had men and means—men who had fought under the flag of America and now were prepared to do battle for Ireland. The Senate would do its duty, and it rested with the people to say what they will do.

SPEECH OF MR. SULLIVAN.

Mr. Sullivan of Auburn, N. N., was the last speaker. He said he was in the same posititon that the boy was, who, when asked by Dean Swift what he could do, replied that as all other boys had declared they could do everything, he guessed he could not do anything, for there was nothing left to do. The preceding speakers had admirably covered all the ground, and it now remained for him only to add a word of encouragement. The question of Irish independence had been agitated for the past seven years, and the situation was now well understood. If they would go to work heartily the question would be settled forever. In this country we had nearly rid ourselves of the "contraband" question in the triumph of freedom, and now the Fenian question occupied the public mind. It was the right of every country to enjoy freedom, and it ought to be extended to them. [Cheers.] Irishmen had fought nobly for the Union—had done their duty to their adopted country, and now they should turn their attention seriously to the wants of their native soil. We have heard about the daring deeds of Irish brigades and legions, and America could not forget the service they had rendered her and would not refuse to lend her aid to liberate Ireland. [Cheers.]

The meeting was then adjourned with three cheers for General Sweeny, and the Irish Republic.

THE SERENADE.

At a late hour General Sweeney and President Roberts were serenaded at their head quarters.

THE CONGRESS TO-DAY.

The Congress will meet this morning at nine o'clock and proceed at once to the transaction of business. The Committee on Credentials will furnish a correct list of delegates. Several of the delegates who come from a great distance are empowered to represent more than one circle. The seats have been assigned to the different delegates, and there now remains nothing to interfere with the speedy transaction of business.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

This evening there will be another grand demonstration at Masonic Hall, at which several distinguished Fenian orators will make addresses. We understand that no admission fee will be charged.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Burning Springs, W. Va.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, February 16, 1866.

The Lowther well struck oil on the 13th, and is now pumping fifty barrels. This well is located on Laurel fork, of Goose creek, one mile from the Mount well. Mr. Z. Barnum also struck a well on the 8th, which has been yielding ten barrels. It is located on Mud Lick branch of White Oak, on the property of the West Virginia Oil and Land Company. New developments have been made on Parish fork, of Standing Stone creek. Jennings has three new wells (pumping) yielding from ten to fifteen barrels each, at the depth of only one hundred and sixty feet. Thomas has just struck one at two hundred and twelve feet and is pumping thirty barrels of the very best quality of lubricating oil. The property of the Jennings Oil Company joins that of the Robinson Petroleum Company on Rowle's run.

We have some opposition to our interests at White Oak, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or rather a branch of this road. Very favorable reports are received from there, and some of our men feel inclined to pull up stakes here and go for White Oak, but our own opinion is, that when properly developed, this region will go far ahead of White Oak.

New strikes are looked for every day. When the season commences we expect to show to the world the greatest region yet operated.

The Harkness well, on White Oak, is now yielding three hundred and ten barrels each and every day, valued at two thousand dollars. The Longmore well is also increasing its yield. New strikes are reported at Burning Springs, but as I have no facts, will not give any items from there this time. The Antietam Oil Company of Indianapolis have purchased a large quantity of land on the great oil belt of West Virginia and will commence operations under the superintendence of C. C. Olin, of Indianapolis. Weather very cold, but the work goes on. The hotels in Parkersburg are full and business brisk.

X.

From the Horseneck Regions.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HORSENECK, February 12, 1866.

Noticing a hope entertained by your correspondent of this locality, that the holders of "Tack Petroleum of New York" stock would soon have substantial reasons for being gratified that they did not sell their stock at 25, it will probably not be amiss to give, through the columns of your paper, a few items to prevent the unwary from being sold by the New York sharpers. It is true a good flowing well (No. 4) was struck upon the Tack property. The enterprising manager, Mr. Irwin, not having tubing sufficient belonging to the Tack Company, proceeded to borrow sufficient to secure the well, when the original owners of the property lease, Messrs. Morehead & Farsons, having failed to get any notice to their repeated enquiries of the president of the Tack Company as to when the said company were going to fulfil the requirements of the lease and go to work, put up notices upon each well, calling for a vacation of the property, and that they would re-enter and take possession by the first of March. Upon this publication of the vacation notices, the Tack Company employees could not borrow such articles as were necessary to keep the well from loss. The employees represent they have not been paid for four months, and as they can attach the engines and property, it is presumed that the stockholders will have but little comfort from this big strike. It is to be hoped that the time for stupendous joint stock bubbles is now past, and that good oil property will fall into honest working hands.

The Rawson farm wells, Nos. 4, and 5, adjoining the Tack property, are doing finely since the strike. Koons & Shriver's well also evinces new life. Each of these wells has been dormant for near a year.

The large engine house, in which there was a powerful engine to pump Arnold's two wells, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock. By almost superhuman efforts several thousand barrels of oil were saved from destruction. The Bergen engine house took fire and was partially consumed. Had Arnold's tanks taken fire every well in our little valley would have been destroyed. The loss will not exceed $3,000 but two of our best wells will have to remain unpumped until a new engine is obtained. The Post Well No. 1, has increased her supply of oil at least 33 per cent. since the Tack well was struck.

Every well in the locality which is being worked is doing much better than heretofore, still there are some dozens of the joint stock article under the control of inefficiency or even worse, which would pay well if they were only worked. If shareholders would come out here and spend a week looking around, they would no doubt learn something to their advantage. We have a splendid oil territory here, and want honest industry to work it. There is not one joint stock company here that is paying dividends, or probably ever will, while individual enterprise is well rewarded in almost every instance. Oil is unsaleable at over 20 cents and dull at that.

MORE ANON.

MARRIED:

CROUCH—JOYCE—On the 16th of January, at East Liberty, by Rev. Mr. Sinsebaugh, W. T. CROUCH, of Pittsburgh, and Miss HATTIE B. JOYCE, of Mount Washington.

DIED:

ORMSBY—On the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, P. M., MARY PHILLIPS, twin daughter of O. H. and Jane E. Ormsby, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Funeral on WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, East Birmingham.

DOUTHETT—At St. Louis, on Saturday morning, 17th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH DOUTHETT, in the 95th year of her age.

Notice of funeral will be given.

THE ADDRESSES IN
MASONIC HALL TO-NIGHT,
BY THE
MEMBERS OF THE FENIAN CONGRESS,
WILL BE FREE. Only those who mean work are invited to attend. fe20

A 1 CO.

NINETY-THIRD STATEMENT
OF THE
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.
HARTFORD,
CONNECTICUT.
JANUARY 1, 1866.

Cash Assets---$4,067,455 80
Liabilities----- 244,391 43
Net Assests-- 3,823,064 37

THIS VETERAN OF
16,000 FIRES
STILL
HARD AT WORK!
BY AN
Efficient organization of 4,000 practical Underwriters, from Nova Scotia to California, and Lake Superior, Mexico and the Gulf, harmonizing the science of average with compensating rates to the advancement of the public welfare.

FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS
OF THE
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
FROM THE
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT
Of the State of New York.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER TO THE LEGISLATURE:
"The Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, one of the most successful Fire Insurance Companies of this or any other country."
* * * * * * *
"Connecticut companies follow the rules and practices of the Ætna almost as carefully as if they were embodied in statute law."
Again, pointing to errors of practice in New York Companies, the Ætna's successful management and solid rules are called to their attention thus:
"It still remains more a matter of wonder than imitation in the insurance world."
* * * * * * *
"By what subtle alchemy has this corporation been enabled to turn its full-paid capital into the philosopher's stone?"
* * * * * * *
"The extraordinary events which have distinguished its unparalleled financial history."
THE AVERAGE LOSSES PER DIEM IN THE UNITED STATES, AT THIS PERIOD OF THE YEAR, ARE ABOUT $250,000. THE TELEGRAPH DAILY SOUNDS STARTLING NOTES OF WARNING TO ALL PRUDENT PERSONS.
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The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially, whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SEDITIOUS PRESS.

The freedom of the press is the next highest right, in a community, to the freedom of conscience. But when either of these is perverted to the endangering of the peace and welfare of the country, governmental restraint may be properly laid upon it. We have repeatedly, in the COMMERCIAL, expressed the opinion that the great hindrance to the restoration of order in the South was the seditious press. The Government, seeking with paternal solicitude the return of peace and prosperity to the Southern States, has seen its efforts frustrated by the malignant and inflammatory declamation of these journals. General GRANT's order is designed to meet the case with a remedy. A local order suspended the Richmond *Examiner*, and it was, no doubt, on the most satisfactory pledges of improvement that the publisher was allowed to resume its issue. General GRANT's order is adapted to all cases that may occur. It seems to be the opinion both of the President and General GRANT, that seditious speech shall not be tolerated, since it prolongs the dissensions and difficulties existing in the States lately in rebellion.

The liberty of the press is to be preserved with sedulous care and vigilance, but the abuse of it to the purpose of distracting or destroying the government admits of no justification. The necessity for restraint on some portions of the press in the Southern States is as obvious as the necessity for force was in putting down the rebellion. The interests of the Southern people demand it, for it is upon them that these perverse and mad editors bring the heaviest damage, and as a reconstruction measure, the silencing of their treasonable and inflammatory utterances is almost a necessity.

THE GUBERNATORIAL QUESTION.

So far as we have been able to obtain authentic information from other parts of the State, Gen. MOORHEAD appears to be a strong candidate. There is no person before the people more truly Pennsylvanian in character and in knowledge, and strong advocacy of our interests and policy. He would do honor to the State as her Chief Magistrate. We commend him to the people, as the candidate of this county and of the West, as a practical statesman of ability and large experience, and in every way worthy of their support.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S DESIGNS.

It turns out, it would seem, that whatever the French Emperor concludes to do, it will be so as to defend French interests in Mexico. This is the last utterance on the subject; so that, after all, MAXIMILIAN is not going to be left to his fate. French interests in Mexico are to suffer no injury, which means clearly that Imperialism there is to be supported, it matters little whether by French or Austrian bayonets.

This squares perfectly with the corrected report of the Emperor's speech, the first report of which seemed to be a square back out from Mexico. The French forces may be withdrawn from Mexico, but it is more than likely that Austrian troops will take their place, supported, in part at least, from the French treasury, under an alliance which will not at all improve the aspect of affairs so far as this country is concerned. It is because, left to himself, MAXIMILIAN would fall at once and utterly, that foreign troops will be furnished to him, and the furnishing of them is a menace to the United States, from whom alone MAXIMILIAN need apprehend anything serious. The latest news deprives the question of none of its interest.

NOT IMPROVING.

The testimony of R. E. LEE before the Reconstruction Committee does not give a cheering view of the tone of feeling in Virginia. It decidedly corroborates the opinion several times of late expressed in the COMMERCIAL, that the public feeling is not as favorable to the United States Government as it was immediately after the rebellion was crushed. There may be a difference of opinion about the cause of this, but the fact must be admitted. We have no doubt that the fact is fairly attributable to the press and the politicians of the South. This opinion is confirmed by the recent action of the Government in relation to the press, and by its previous action with reference to Governors who indulged in disloyal talk.

Whether Mr. LEE has had good opportunities for observation since he left military life or not, he has undoubtedly expressed the truth. And we are decidedly of the opinion that it is owing not to anything that our Government has done or has failed to do, but to the mischievous influence of traitors and malignant editors and politicians.

RIVERS FOR BUSINESS.

In old times, the people migrating from the East to the great West were happy when they reached the little town of Pittsburgh, on the Ohio, because then they could take a batteau, or some sort of water craft, and float down the current of the beautiful river. This they were accustomed to do, till arriving at the mouth of the Muskingum, the Wabash, or some other stream, they poled their boats as near as possible to their chosen place of settlement. And in times not long ago, westward travel and transportation was conducted on the river in magnificent steamboats, leaving our wharf daily for the distant West and South. The holds and decks of such vessels were filled with Pittsburgh manufactures and the merchandise brought to this point in immense amounts by the great Pennsylvania Canal, and the palace-like cabins were filled with passengers destined to the remotest points without change of boats. It was a pleasant way of traveling.

But of late years public attention has been turned almost wholly to railroads as the means of travel, and in considerable measure also as the way of transportation. Navigable rivers have consequently fallen somewhat into the back-ground of public estimation. And by one of those strange aberrations of judgment which occasionally seize the public mind, freight business in part, and travel entirely, has been transferred from rivers and canals to railroads. A wise few, however, have stuck to the rivers. The freight business on our rivers has been maintained, we believe, to its full extent, although the travel, and with it the magnificent passenger boats have disappeared from our wharves.

And if Pittsburgh understood her true interests, the three rivers on whose banks she has her location will receive more attention than they have yet done. The convergence at this point of many Western railways, linked as they are with numerous and extensive connections, is a great thing for the city. But our river connections are more extensive, and for a large portion of the year are entirely reliable as channels of communication with the most distant Western and Southern points. For the transportation of our manufactures to the Southern and Southwestern States, no conveyance, for safety and cheapness, can compare with the river. And when again the sugar crops of the Lower Mississippi shall rise to the old extent, no means of transportation can compete with the river steamboats.

The facilities thus furnished for an extensive trade, with transportation at the lowest rates, should not be permitted to be unimproved. The boating business is now extensive, but not what it might be. The Allegheny wharf shows a large increase of steamers. Were the navigation of the Ohio improved, as it should be, the increase on it would be immense. It is proved by the experience of New York, that water communications suffer no diminution of business by the laying of railroads parallel and contiguous to them. The Erie canal has been enlarged since railroads were made on its banks for its entire length and it is crowded with a lucrative business. The several railway connexions between New York and Albany, including one just on the banks of the Hudson, has not occasioned the slightest apparent diminution of the freight business on the river and not much in the travel.

But what we need is some improvement of the river itself at a few points, and a *system* of business that will insure the speedy and regular delivery of freight in large or small quantities, as it is done by railroads. The aid of the General Government should be sought in furtherance of the first interest. As to the second, we may safely leave the suggestion and accomplishment of a method to the sagacious business men who are engaged or interested in transportation on the rivers.

THE FINANCES.

The fiscal affairs of the country are in a highly encouraging condition. The foreign conspirators and the domestic alarmists may despair of a panic, while the Treasury returns show such figures as they do. The most sanguine anticipations are more than realised thus far in the results. The fiscal year begins with July 1, 1865. The semi-official returns of internal revenue and import duties show that the amount of them for the year, judging by the seven and a half months past, will be $572,000,000. Estimating the expenses of the Government including interest to be paid at the high sum of $350,000,000, there will be left two hundred and twenty-two million dollars to be applied towards the payment of the public debt. This is a larger surplus than was expected by any one. How long it would take to extinguish the debt, at this rate, it requires no great skill in figures to ascertain.

For ourselves, we are not in favor of paying off this debt so very soon. It is not that we consider a great national debt to be uniformly a national blessing, although it may, in conceivable circumstances, be so; but that we want to have the next generation share with this in the burden and benefit of paying this new purchase money for our extended and re assured liberty. After the huge mass of debt shall have begun visibly to melt away, we would rather have some reduction of the revenue, keeping it sufficient to liquidate a given amount of the debt, say eighty or a hundred millions, per year. The experiment of this year has demonstrated as great and as wonderful a richness of resources for peace as the early years of the rebellion developed of resources for war. And when it is considered that this is the first year after the close of the rebellion, when industrial pursuits are as yet in a measure unsettled, when large numbers of men have not yet got to their productive labor and when extensive portions of the country are utterly unproductive of revenue, the results as above stated cannot but be surprising and gratifying to every person who desires the prosperity and welfare of the country.

The effects of this condition of affairs are just what might be expected. The price of Government securities is improved. There is a greater demand for them, as permanent investments. And the hitherto wide margin between them and gold is being diminished on both sides—both by their advance and by the decline in gold. They have not, at any previous time, since the era of big debt and high rates of gold began, been so near together as at the present hour. On Saturday gold was 137¼ and some of the Government bonds 104½, leaving only 32¾ cents between them.

CHEERING.—A Washington letter asserts what, if true, will be a cheering piece of news to the country. It is that "an effort is about being made, and that successfully, to bring the Army Bills, the Currency Bills, and the Tariff question more prominently before both congressional bodies." It is to be hoped that the effort will prove successful.

STATE ITEMS.

There is a movement on foot to organize an Odd Fellows' Lodge in Oil City, as there is a large number of the members of the order in that place from different sections of the country.

A meeting was held in the Bedford court house last Wednesday evening for devising ways and means for the erection of a monument in memory of the soldiers of Bedford county who have fallen in defense of our national liberty. A committee of seven was appointed, with power to appoint sub-committees in the different townships, to solicit subscriptions. The work is to be entered upon at once, and prosecuted with energy.

Mrs. E. M. Black has been appointed Postmaster, at New Wilmington, Lawrence county, in place of Mr. Chambers, removed.

Louisa Blackburn, the girl found in the hay stack, in North Beaver, Lawrence county, is improving and there is no doubt she will recover. Funds are being paid in by those who visit her, with the intention of purchasing for her artificial feet.

Peter R. Oaks, of Blairsville, lost upwards of sixty sheep last week, by dogs getting into the enclosure and killing them.

The project of erecting a cotton factory in the borough of Hamburg, Berks county, is likely to succeed.

A new rolling mill, 154 feet by 90 feet, and a nail mill, 120 feet by 70 feet, are to be erected immediately in Pottstown, Montgomery county.

Allentown is taking steps to become a city, and will probably apply to the present session of the Legislature for a charter. Its future name is to be Allenton—without a w.

The Given contested election case is still before the courts in Philadelphia. In the Court of Common Pleas, on Friday, the Judges decided to permit Mr. Given to give evidence of fraudulent voting for Mr. Weaver.

At a donation party in Pithole, given to the Rev. D. S. Steadman, over $1,000 was received in cash, beside a handsome set of chairs.

Major Orlan W. Stadden, late of the 116th New York regiment, was instantly killed in Titusville, on Wednesday last, by being violently thrown from the Tionesta and Titusville stage, while it was going through that town.

Martin Shreiber, Sr., probably the oldest citizen of Lancaster, died in that city on Friday last at the ripe age of ninety-eight years.

Mr. Jackson Boyd, of Butler county, was killed instantly, on Thursday evening the 8th inst., near Elliott's mill, on the road leading from Harlensburg to Centreville. He was engaged in hauling a load of marble from New Castle to Butler county, when the ice on the road caused the wagon to swing around, capsizing it and the load, a slab of marble falling on Mr. Boyd and killing him.

Mr. Obediah Gratty, mail carrier between New Castle and Butler, was seriously if not fatally injured on Monday last, by the capsizing and smashing of the stage a short distance west of Prospect.

A train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, going to Franklin on Friday morning, on turning a curve in the road near Sugar Creek, ran off the track, and into the river, killing the fireman, Mr. Bostick, instantly. Little damage was sustained by the train. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained.

It is reported that a very superior quality of lead ore has been discovered in Mercer county near the line of the projected Bear Creek Railway, and also that a fine vein of black marble has been found near Pulaski.

Dr. William Mount, of Cincinnati, while crossing Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on Friday evening, was run over by a carriage driven by a colored man, named John McSween. The shaft or tongue struck the Doctor in the head, behind the ear, inflicting a wound which caused his death at three o'clock Saturday morning. The deceased was on a visit to Philadelphia with his wife.

The citizens of Altoona and vicinity are agitating the subject of being incorporated into a city. A committee has been appointed to prepare a rough draft of the city limits.

Two men named Nagle and Sheehan were instantly killed, on Wednesday last, by the caving in upon them of an ore bank in which they were at work, near Blair Funnace, a few miles below Altoona. They were buried twenty-four hours before their bodies were recovered.

Amanda Miller, aged ten years, daughter of Adam W. Miller, an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad, residing at the west end of the deep cut in Croyle township, Cambria county, on the 11th inst., while attempting to cross the dam of the Conemaugh in pursuit of mountain birch, broke in and the current carried her under the ice.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, have been on a visit of inspection to the various State institutions in Philadelphia, which receive appropriations from the Legislature. On Friday they visited the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind Asylum, the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and Soldiers' Home. On Saturday they visited the training School at Media.

GUBERNATORIAL.

A dispatch from Washington borough, received yesterday evening, states that Hon. George V. Lawrence and Col. John Hall have been appointed delegates from Washington county, to the State Convention, with instructions to support Hon. J. K. Moorhead for Governor.

A meeting of ex-officers and soldiers of Philadelphia favorable to the nomination of Maj. Gen. John W. Geary, for Governor of Pennsylvania, was held in the County Court room, Independence Square, on Saturday evening, the attendance being quite large. General Joshua T. Owen presided, and on taking his seat remarked that he was willing to put the question directly to the people whether they were willing to appreciate the services of the men who held up the flag during the war. The army that was opposed to the soldiers was numerically stronger, and unless they presented the matter to the people they would be ignored all the time. General Collis presented a series of resolutions recommending General Geary for the nomination, "not only because his bright record and irreproachable name would give us an easy victory, but because our knowledge of him as a firm patriot, an able and tried statesman, and a gallant soldier, justifies us in believing that he will reflect credit upon the high position to which his fellow-citizens would exalt him, and more especially because we know his dearest aim will be to secure to us, to posterity and to liberty the rich fruits of the contest from which we have just emerged." The meeting calls upon the soldiers throughout the State to co-operate in this movement, and resolved to visit Harrisburg on the seventh day of March next. Addresses in support of the resolutions were made by General Collis, Capt. A. M. R. Stone, Col. John R. Murphy, Col. Charles Naylor, Col. W. H. Small, Col. John S. Warner, and Rev. George Collins. The meeting resolved itself into a club, to be known as the Geary Legion, and appointed committees in the several wards to attend the primary meetings.

SPEECH OF HON. THOS. WILLIAMS

In the House of Representatives,

February 10th, 1866,

On the Reconstruction Policy of the President.

We have received the speech of Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, of the 23d District, on "Reconstruction, delivered on the 10th inst. On account of the great length—over nineteen columns of the *Globe*—we do not think it advisable to publish it entire, which we intended to do. We will secure it more readers, and thereby do Mr. WILLIAMS more justice, by printing extracts embracing the most prominent points, and giving a liberal abstract of the rest in order to preserve the theead of the argument from the beginning to the end. The speech is regarded as Mr. WILLIAMS's greatest effort, and we have no doubt that there are many of his friends here who will be glad to get it in the form we present it this morning.

Mr. WILLIAMS began with an allusion to the course he had taken in Congress nearly two years ago on the question of the relations that had been produced by the war. By the infirm of faith his course then had been thought to be premature; but Congress thought otherwise, and passed a bill, which did not, however, "meet the approval of the Executive because it interfered with a plan of his own that had not proved acceptable to it, and the question was adjourned without advice from that body, and in such a way as to leave the field open for experiments with which it was not in condition to interfere."

The people by their representatives—the law-making power—are here again "to decide for themselves what shall be done with the Territories that have been conquered by their arms." While it is agreed on all hands that they shall eventually be readmitted to the Union, it is not pretended by any that they can come back of their own volition and without our consent. Our power to exclude them does not depend upon our right to determine the qualifications of our own members. There is an organic lesion forbidding their return, which can only be supplied by a new organization.

The first inquiry is, what is the position of these Territories as it has been affected by the progress and results of the war, which has just been determined by their enforced submission to the authority of the nation?

So far as armed resistance is concerned the war is at an end. The deluded communities lie conquered and helpless and in social ruins at our feet, deprived of all the organism that was essential to the maintenance of their old relations to the Union. The civil law of the Union is dethroned, and its military power is all that remains to hold these States in subjection to our authority. The President, feeling that they were not in a condition to be trusted to themselves, instead of sheathing the sword, has preferred to await the usual period of our assemblage, and appointed his lieutenants and pro-consuls to govern them in the meantime with the aid of armies and the arbitrary rule of martial law. Our first duty is to relieve that officer, and to furnish some security to the conquered people by the substitution of a gentler rule. He did not question the exercise of such a sovereignty in the absence of Congress, as he had previously maintained that these States had ceased to be members of the Union, and had passed into the condition of territories. Had they continued to be States until their resistance ceased, they would have at once resumed their constitutional rights unimpaired, and all that has been done since would have been clearest usurpation.

"Taking them, however, to have been 'deprived,' in the language of the proclamations, 'of all civil government whatever,' it was but a legitimate interference of the Executive that they had not only forfeited their elective franchise, and lost their property in slaves, but placed themselves in a condition where they were no longer entitled even to the benefit of the constitutional guarantee without a new birth. The idea of any State, except that of nature, without any 'civil government whatever,' is as incomprehensible to me as that of a State being in the Union, or indeed anywhere that is admitted to have no existence whatever.

"No more would I be inclined to quarrel with those who, starting from these premises, are still disposed to insist that these States were never out. The difference is perhaps only the result of a want of precision in the use of terms, or a diversity of opinion in regard to their meaning. Mr. Burke has furnished us with a distinction here that meets the case precisely. 'The word State,' he remarks in his letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe, on the subject of the extension of the elective franchise to the Irish Catholics, 'is one of much ambiguity. Sometimes it is used to signify the whole commonwealth comprehending all its orders, with the several privileges belonging to each. Sometimes it signifies only the higher, and ruling part of the commonwealth, which is commonly called the government.' In the former of these senses, it is not to be doubted that these communities still exist, and are in the Union, or of the Union, because their territories belong to it, and their people owe it allegiance. In the latter, however—and that is the one that connects them with our political system, as the proclamations concede—they are admitted by the same proclamations to have been destroyed, and can, of course, be nowhere."

There can be no dispute between the President and his Northern friends as to the posture of these dilapidated members. By his treatment he has practically regarded them as conquered provinces. Mr. Williams deprecated the fallacious doctrine which had encouraged the disaffected in the North and the unrepentant rebels in the South that these disorganized States have never ceased to be members of the Federal Union. That is the present theory of every traitor, North and South, who has been insisting for four long years of war on the right as well as the fact of secession. With assurances of pardon, they can afford to risk their plea of belligerency upon which they claimed immunity for their crime, if it will restore them to their rights. Grant that secession was not a fact, and if they cannot invalidate the war and the debt made by it, they will stagger your courts with the question, by what authority you have deprived the people of a State in the Union by proclamation and without judgment of law, of their franchises and property. Once in they will insist that all your intermediate acts as well as theirs are nullities.

The next inquiry is whether they are in a condition to return, and what agencies and terms through and upon which this consummation is to be effected. This question more than any other belongs to the people of the loyal States. Eleven of the columnar supports of our political edifice are lying around us in ruins. Who is to lift these columns to their places? The questions arising out of this are problems which might well embarrass the profoundest of our statesmen, and will require the wisdom of the nation to solve. The war itself was nothing in comparison. There never was a reasonable doubt of the suppression of the rebellion, if the loyal States prove true to themselves. The only real danger was in the process of reconstruction. Although the rebellion, so far as armed resistance is concerned, is over, we still tread on the ashes of an unextinguished volcano. If these State governments have been destroyed and must be organized anew, nothing short of an act of Congress can accomplish that work. But there is no hurry even as to this. To heal the wounds inflicted by a four years' civil war, is not the work of a day. We must begin at the bottom and work slowly to the surface.

The President, acting on the prevalent idea, that it is the *duty of the Government* to take the initiative in the process of restoration, without waiting for an expression from the people of the rebel States of their desire to return to the Union, has, in the recess of this body, ordered their organization, and has "indicated his plan in a series of proclamations, which are all of the like tenor, though differing in some respects from the plan of his predecessor." It was presumed that this would conform to the law he prescribed, and having completed that he, although admitting the alternate decision to rest with Congress alone, would recommend and enforce their admission with all the power he could lawfully exert.

The proclamations rest on the idea of assuring to all these States a republican form of government. They do not declare the war to be at an end, but the contrary. Mr. Williams makes the following analysis of the propositions contained in the proclamations:

"1. They admit the continuing existence of a state of war, and profess to rest on the two-fold authority of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, as well as supreme civil executive magistrate of the Union.

"2. They declare the people of these States to have been deprived by their own acts of all civil government whatever.

"3. They confess the necessity of a new organization for the purpose of restoring their constitutional relations with the Federal Government, and presenting such form of Government as will entitle them to the benefit of its guarantees, and therein admit that they are not so entitled in their present condition.

"4. They concede that the new organization must receive its impulse and direction from without, and be assisted by the co-operative action of the Federal authorities.

"5. Confessing, however, that these States are not now entitled to the benefit of the constitutional guarantee, they assert, in effect, that under it the Federal Government is bound to place them in a position which will enable them to claim it, and assume that the fulfillment of that guarantee, is purely executive function, to be performed in such a way as the judgment of the President may determine.

"6. They direct, accordingly, the assemblage of conventions at the earliest practicable day, and define and ascertain the qualifications of the voters.

"7. In fixing these qualifications, they adopt a standard that is entirely new, by limiting the franchise, not to the white men generally, but to such only of the people who were invested with that prerogative under the government that is admitted to have been destroyed as are loyal, and will swear to support, not the Constitution only, but all laws and proclamations during the rebellion having reference to the emancipation of slaves.

"8. Admitting, moreover, that these States are without any civil government whatever, and that they must necessarily organize anew, they insist that it shall be done upon the partial recognition of a government that has been destroyed, by a process, not of organization at all, but of amendment and alteration only, that shall work simply on that part of the defunct corpus which was left untouched by the ordinances of secession, and whose continued existence would involve a denial of the right of Federal interference, and is in direct contradiction of the premises on which these proclamations rest.

"9. They look, moreover, to the employment of the military arm in the execution and enforcement of the scheme of restoration which they involve."

These were evidences either that the proclamations had not been properly digested, or that the case might profitably have been transferred from the "other end of the avenue" to the proper forum—Congress—which is vested with the exclusive power of legislating for the Territories and the admission of new States.

A state of war is utterly irreconcilable with such an organization as the genius and texture of our Government demand. A republican State cannot exist without the spontaneous volition of the majority of the people. A minority Government, sustained by armies, would be the merest mockery of a republic; and so long as it needs an army or a Federal legate—by what name soever called—to govern it, it is not in condition to govern itself. The President holds the Territory by military law—a power that is absolute, and it is folly to talk of restoring civil government by the people, for he is supreme. The power he wields is above and silences the law, and he is essentially a dictator, whether his motive be good or bad. Our fathers were jealous of military law, and made it subordinate to the civil. Conventions assembled, voters named and Congressmen elected by it, are its creatures, and a republic organized by it, cannot be the product of a free people. Freedom recoils at the idea. It will not do to say that the sword bearers were not present in the body. When the fiat went forth to the North Carolina synod to repudiate the rebel debt, every knee went down in humble submission to the Commander-in-Chief. The rebel General and Governor of Mississippi, Humphreys, stated in a recent message that it was under the pressure of Federal bayonets that the people of that State had abolished slavery. These so-called constitutions are dictated by the Executive as a conqueror. Governor Orr, of South Carolina declared that the State Convention had "done all that the President had requested to be done." General Hampton of that State declined to run for Governor because he might embarrass the Executive in his benevolent designs in favor of the South. He did not approve all that the Convention had done, but advised acquiescence, as the President had shown a disposition to protect the South against Northern radicals. When Hampton talks about "the radicalism of the North," we know he means the Union party that fought down the rebellion and elected the President. The President answers this presentation by informing us that we have nothing to do with the terms of settlement.

It is urged that this is a measure of peace, to enable the loyal people there to dispense with armies. If such was the purpose there can be no permanent peace without continued protection, as is the case in Tennessee. The idea is, it not to make the disloyal majority our masters, to free them of our authority in the hope of peace and submission in the future. This is not peace. The victory is not always to the strong. The demon spirit which animated the rebellion, and caused all the crimes committed by it during the war, ending with the murder of our President, "still lives, unrepentent, unsubdued, ferocious and devilish as ever." The battle still rages under a new phase.

As to the admission that the seceded States have been deprived of all civil government.

Taking the word State as contra-distinguished from that of government, it may be admitted that they are still in the Union. It must then signify the territory, or the people, or both. It cannot be the territory only, for it would continue to be a State; nor the people only, because that would make them a State. In this sense it is a compound idea, one element of which is necessarily a loyal people. It is enough for my purpose that their political organizations have been destroyed. The proclamations say that they have been deprived of all civil government. He means all local government. He cannot affirm a condition of anarchy, as he maintains that they are still in the Union, and subject to its laws. It is admitted that they have not the power of self-resurrection—that they must receive impulse from without. The President has undertaken to give the impulse, and the question remains, where the power resides and how it is to be exercised. The proclamations assume that the power is an executive one, on the ground that each State Government must be republican in form and that it is the President's duty to execute the laws. If this be true the President must be the United States, or that this executory agreement is a law that can be enforced by the sword only. But it is not true. Congress itself has not yet decided what a republican form of government is in the meaning of the clause or how it is to be erected in case of overthrow. In the former plan the power was conferred on a tithe of the voters, who might take the oath of allegiance and forswear slavery. In the present one it is confined to the loyal men who had voted before without reference to number, though it was clear that there was scarcely a loyal man in those States that was not excluded. There is no higher act of sovereignty than that which founds or reconstructs a State and prescribes suffrage. The man that makes the elector makes the law and is a dictator. In the extremity of a State such a power is necessary for its safety, and the President was right to govern the conquered territories by martial law in the recess of Congress. The occasion for these things has passed away. But there never was anything in the power to warrant the erection of a State by executive proclamation.

The object in bringing these new governments to our doors at the opening of the session was to anticipate the action of Congress. The President like his predecessor had his plan; he had a right to his opinions. But being a Southern man, a citizen of one of the offending States, he was not likely to think as do the twenty millions of the loyal States who fought the great battle. He had never declared strongly against slavery except as it was in antagonism to the Union. He had been loyal and faithful under great trials, and for that was the choice of the Union party for the second office in the Republic. The bloody hand of treason opened the way for his succession to the first. Although it was his right and duty to urge his opinion upon Congress, he should have taken no step without us. He has taken a difficult course, by treating with the rebels directly. I regard his course as a challenge to Congress and the free North upon a question of jurisdiction.

Mr. Williams then referred to the great importance of meeting the assumption of executive power promptly. The great discretion of the President, his immense patronage, during the war, had given rise to the belief that it was he, and neither Congress or the people, who had saved the nation, and that it was his business to restore the parts. His claim of power in the proclamation of December, 1863, provoked no animadversion here, and the House bill failed on a second trial. The press and politicians of the nation have been silent, only complaining in whispers that he has extended suffrage to the black man.

People inquire only what does the President intend, and the Associated Press by daily bulletins reports every phase of the imperial pulse. The time has come to rectify these errors, and assert the powers of this body.

"With the highest admiration of the constancy and heroism of the present Executive under the severest trials, and with every disposition to support his Administration so far as fidelity of my own high trust will allow, I cannot consent that a question like this, in which the interests of so many generations are involved, shall be withdrawn from the people of the loyal States, who have suffered and sacrificed so largely, and settled by the decision of any one or even seven men, no matter whence they come or what positions they may hold. No more can I allow myself to be instructed here, that while the power of settling the terms of readmission is with the President, I have no jurisdiction as an American legislator except to register the acts that he has done, and then humbly inquire as a member of this House only, whether the candidates who present themselves for admission here have complied with the mere formalities which his Legislatures have prescribed. It is here only—in these Halls, that American liberty can live. They are her inner sanctuary, her holy of holies, her strong tower of defense, her last refuge and abiding place. Here are her altars, and here her priesthood. It is only here, too, that my own great State, whose blood has been poured out like rain, and whose canonized dead are now sleeping on every battle field of freedom, has been called into counsel during the last four years. She has no voice elsewhere. On the theory of the President and the results of his experiments she has given out no uncertain sound. She bids her sons whom she has placed on guard at the Capitol in this hour of the nation's trial, stand firmly, as did her heroes in the bloody trench, by their trusts as Representatives, and resist with jealous watchfulness every attempt from whatever quarter to encroach upon the just powers which she has delegated to them. If the performance of this duty should involve a difference with the Executive of her own choice, while she would deplore the necessity, she will expect her Representatives to take counsel from those who sent them here, alike unawed by the frowns and unseduced by the blandishments of power. I dread the conflict, which is not a new one in the world's history, but I cannot choose but meet it when it comes; and I have a trust that we shall yet be able to discuss the great question of the times, and to settle it, too, without prejudice, and in utter oblivion of the fact that the Executive has any theory on the subject.

It has been said that these plans were merely experimental, and that Congress must at least judge of the eligibility of its members. It appears, however, that the power referred to us is only that of each House to act separately as to its individual members. The President having founded the new governments, claims for his own creation the right to resume, of course, and without inquiry into his work or theirs the places they held before among us, making, as he says, "the work of restoration thereby complete," and instructs us that *then* it will be our duty to judge of the smaller matters of the law—"the election, returns and qualifications of our own members." Nothing is left to Congress but to register the edicts and ratify the work of the Executive. The speaker objected strongly to the course of the President, and said that he might as well have prescribed the whole law to the South as a part of it. There is no occasion for experiments which tend to a conflict between Congress and the President. The function is legislative and not executive—the President having his veto only.

The reply may be made to this that the object was not to found a new State, but to alter and amend the old form of government and to restore it to its former relations to the Federal authority. The proclamations state these as a part of the object; but the recitals upon which they rest say that the States have been deprived of "all civil government," and authorize the conventions not to "alter or amend" but to "organize." The expressions "reconstruction" and "restoration" were then commented on. Mr. WILLIAMS would accept either, but preferred the former. The latter is sufficient to imply, if not destruction, at least displacement. The revolting States have deflected from their orbits, gathered round a new centre, and ceased to be parts of our system, or to be obedient to our laws. They compose a part of our system *de jure* only, but not in fact. Something must be done to re-establish their former relations. They cannot do it themselves. The mere repeal of their secession ordinances is not sufficient. The Executive thinks that by their treason the people have forfeited the right of self-government, that to this extent their Constitutions as they stood before the rebellion are abrogated, and that their sovereignty has elapsed—but not to us. A committee of the last House insisted that it returned to the conquered people. The President claims it for himself, and has acted accordingly.

The President says the State still lives, with only an "impaired vitality," although its government has been destroyed, and it is contended that he has power to restore all its parts and former vitality, and to lead it forth as full and perfect as it was before the rebellion. Let us examine the question. If the acts of the State had been simply an excess of power, this view might be correct. But here the fundamental law was changed, whether rightfully or not is not the question. True, one of the stated objects is to enable them to restore themselves. But this is inconsistent with the grounds on which the proclamations rest. If these States were still in the Union, no process of restoration to their rights was necessary, because they were entitled to them by the Constitution. It is because they are not that the President proposes making them so by his own act, without our agency. If these State constitutions are in force as they existed before secession, because all that has been enacted since in violation of Federal law is simply void, what then was the occasion for any amendment? In that case they may return at any time without any legislation. As a question of amendment they may amend or not, and if they are in the Union there is no power there to say what or when they shall amend. The executive admits that something must be done to restore their original *status*. We agree in thinking that by the war the slaves have been emancipated, and suffrage destroyed with the government. Emancipation is a question for the courts, and can not be drawn in here except by assuming that these States are out and must be formally re-admitted. Then you may prescribe terms. Without that you must open when they knock without inquiry as to their constitutions.

Taking it that their constitutions require to be amended, how is it to be done? Not by the Executive, for he has no more power to set up a new class of electors in South Carolina than in Massachusetts. The only way is in accordance with their own law, which must have survived if any part of their constitution did. To ignore the law, as do the proclamations, is revolutionary. The people had not asked for the privilege of coming back, although it is urged that the proclamations were intended to enable them to do the work for themselves. It was not essential that they should come back until they were ready for it. The proclamations were imperative not permissive. Suffrage was more than a right—a duty. The white men who could take the oath must reconstruct the State.

Mr. Williams then discussed the way in which the power claimed by the Pressdent has been exercised.

If the function were merely an executive one it could extend no further than permission to the people to reconstruct. To say who should or should not vote was more than an executive act. In the absence of all government, as the proclamations admit, all were remitted to the natural equality recognized in the Declaration of and which had been suspended by the force of civil institutions, which had then ceased to exist. The negro, whether bond or free, previously had the same rights as the white man, and neither could deny to the other the right to vote. All privileges of caste and complexion had disappeared with the constitutions which established them. It cannot be said that it was not right for the President to confer the privilege on this particular class.

"It was not his to confer on anybody, either white or black. If he had left the election to the citizens who owed allegiance, paid taxes, and were subject to bear arms, they must have voted without distinction of color. The only question was, not whether he could confer it but whether he could take it away. He has taken it away from others—from all who were not qualified under the old constitutions, and from all who are disloyal or refuse the oath to support the laws and proclamations in regard to slavery. The old governments with their black codes, which were the fruitful nurseries of treasonable sentiment, and have destroyed themselves by hurrying their people into the rebellion, are allowed to furnish the rule and standard of electoral fitness, on the hypothesis that there is something left of them that still lives, like the tail of a defunct reptile after the very life has been crushed out of its body, and are only to undergo alteration and repair at the hands of the same cunning workmen who had destroyed their machinery altogether. It is the same class precisely that is to renovate the work. True, it is with the condition of loyalty, and a new oath, superadded. But what are these? Who are the loyal? Not certainly those who committed treason against the nation by waging war against it, or giving aid and counsel to its enemies? But if they are excluded who are to be the voters, when the only class that proved true to its allegiance is precisely the one which was excluded under the old *regime* that it is now sought to restore? How many of the original voters, beyond those who were driven into exile, have stood by the old flag in the hour of trial? Was it a majority—was it even a tithe? Can there be as many such men found as would have saved Sodom from destruction? We know that there cannot, because we know that they would not have been tolerated on Southern soil. We know it, too, from the declaration of the Governor of Virginia, that unless the law that disfranchised the traitors only from January, 1864, was repealed, there would not be men enough left to organize the State. And is it seriously proposed that the power of erecting governments, in order to enable these States to resume their places in the Union, shall be vested in a score of men out of a population counting by millions? But how is the question of loyalty to be determined? Not by the oath, because that is merely cumulative, and is not offered either as a test, or by way of purgation for past offenses. If as a test, the word might as well have been omitted altogether. How then? Is there a virtue in the amnesty which works not only oblivion for the past, but converts a pardoned traitor into a loyal man? Is it by judgment of law on conviction of crime? Is it by attainder on proclamation by the Executive? Is it by a trial *in pais* or by compurgators at the hustings? If the old constitutions are still in force, either by construction of law or by virtue of the proclamations, the exclusion even of those who may be impeached of disloyalty looks amazingly like the forfeiture of a legal franchise, without judgment and without law, and is too high a power to be exercised by any other than the sovereign.

"But there is another condition superadded by way of abridgment of the right; and that is the exaction, even from the loyal, of the oath to support the proclamations and laws relating to slavery. No friend of the country will of course object to any wholesome limitations upon the privilege; but if it was not competent to the President, not to confer, but only to permit it to the black man, what authority was there to limit it in this way to the white man? Neither the Constitution of the United States nor that of any of the States has ever required an oath of this sort from the voter. If he could impose this, what was there to prevent him from swearing them to the observance of all acts of Congress and all proclamations, or requiring them to swear that they had never given any aid or countenance to the rebellion? If he could disfranchise the unconvicted traitor, what was there to prevent him from enfranchising the loyal man who has become free? But what is the security which it furnishes? How long is the obligation to endure? Did it bind the members of the conventions? And if these bodies have defined the qualification in a different way, are the voters now free?"

The effect of the programme is to recommit these governments into the hands of the very men who hurried them into rebellion, upon the only condition of a new oath of fealty, after having broken a previous one, and to surrender the field to the conquered as soon as it is won. But there is nobody in the loyal States willing to release all the securities, rights and advantages gained by the war, upon such terms. Our past experience teaches us that these people have never kept faith with us. Those who were most forward in abjuring their allegiance here, will be the first to violate their new made vows by swearing themselves back into legislative power and honor. Will you surrender your few faithful white allies and thousands of friends among the blacks to these unrepentant rebels? If you are wise you will not be content with such provisions as have been purchased by necessity. Security is much more to be desired than punishment, and you must render them unable to deceive you again. If the function is executive, how does the performance square with the object sought to be attained?

"The obligation is to assure a government that shall be republican. The meaning of this is that it shall be a government of the people. The process adopted, in direct contravention of the principles of the message, is to lodge the power in the hands of a privileged class, the same that held it before, distinguishable only by the accident of color, along with a disloyalty to the Union that was almost universal, and composing, in some instances, a minority of the whole population. Does this look like a fulfillment of the obligation, or even a squint in that direction? The form, it is true, may be republican, because it looks to representation by election. But that is not the test; if it were, every constitutional monarchy in Europe might be brought within the category. It is the distinction of classes, the permanent limitation of the right of suffrage to a favored few, that makes the difference between the aristocratic and republican forms, and there is none other. In this case the right is confined to the loyal white man who will take the oath. This, however, if not an oligarchy, or Government of the few, is at least an aristocracy or government of classes, and furnishes a perfect exemplification of just that species of legislation which is so earnestly reprobated in those passages of the message where the President informs us that 'this Government springs from and was made for the people;' that 'it should, from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance against the establishment of inequalities;' that 'monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation are contrary to the genius of a free Government, and ought not to be allowed;' that 'here there is no room for favored classes or monopolies,' and that 'we shall fulfill our duty as legislators by according equal and exact justice to all men, special privileges to none.' If I have found occasion to commend his practice at the expense of his theory upon the question of State sinlessness and State immortality, subscribing as I do most heartily to these axioms of political science, I shall feel myself compelled to adjust the account by following his advice in opposition to his practice here. 'Class legislation' and 'special privileges' of a sovereign character are the distinguishing features of his plan, and it is, therefore, by the erection of an aristocracy that the guarantee of a republic is to be made good!"

Whether these States be in or out of the Union, the President, by his effort to provide them with Governments, admits that they are without them. The same result would have followed the condition of change in the slave. A Government is not Republican that not only denies to the majority of its citizens a share in its administration, but refuses their testimony and interdicts them in the pursuit of knowledge. The speaker quoted from Burke in regard to the exclusion of classes, and said that in America office would stand on the same ground as franchise.

Mr. Williams contended that the elective franchise is a natural right, although he had in Congress heard it called a political right. Our institutions are free because they allow us the privilege of governing ourselves, and we are freemen for no other reason than that we are armed with the ballot for our protection as citizens. Strip me of that and I am at your mercy. You may deal gently with me, but that makes no difference. You may as well deny me all rights of a citizen—because they are all political—as that one, which is necessary to protect the residue. You must either settle the principle that this is a white man's Government, or share all political priviliges with men of all complexions.

"The proclamation has made the negro nominally free. He counts in the representation He pays taxes, and must bear arms if necessary, and he has done it. No sensible man now pretends to doubt that he is a citizen, or can doubt it in view of these considerations. The interference of the Executive is put expressly on the ground of the obligation of the national authority to secure a republican form of government to each of the States. To effect this, it is essential that a majority be allowed to enjoy the political right of governing, and that all should share alike in its direction. To put any class under the State would be to deprive them of the rights of citizens, and to reduce them, in the words of the authority just cited, to a state of civil servitude. It is essential, moreover, that it should rest, in the language of the Declaration, on 'the consent of the governed.' An establishment that does not conform to these principles is not republican, whether the power be lodged with the *oligoi* or the *aristoi*. No matter as to its forms. We are not to be cheated by appearances or names. It was more than the mere form that the Constitution intended to secure. And yet the process here ignores all these things, and rests either upon the dimmest perceptions of free government, or upon the Southern theory that the negro is not a man, or that this Government was only intended for white men. If the proposition were to exclude all men of Celtic blood, what a sensation would it not produce among the Democracy? If the difference, however, is only against the African, consistency would require that he should also be excluded from the enumeration hereafter. With the end of the 'divine institution,' the three-fifths clause, which stipulated for a representation, not of or for him, who was not then a man, but for his master, has ceased to operate. If the freed slave is now a citizen, he has the right to all the privileges, as he is confessedly subject to all the duties which that relation involves. If instead of rising from the fractional value to that of an integer, he is no longer a member of the State, he must cease to owe any other than a domiciliary allegiance, and the idea of a representation founded on his existence here, must be exploded forever. And from this dilemma there is no escape. If he is a citizen, the elective franchise is his right. If he is not, representation on that basis is logically inadmissible."

The effect of this oligarchic process is to restore the governing class as before without any check upon it. This we cannot afford to do. Fortunately there is a loyal element among them which helped us to bring them back, and may be used in keeping the peace by restoring to them the rights of which they have been deprived. If a State government is not Republican in form, we have full power to make it so. This power cannot be exercised by the President, neither by a refusal upon the part of Congress to admit, for that would be non-performance, but by an act of legislation, to enforce which will be the President's duty. These States being without Governments, it is our duty to supply them with new ones, republican in form. If their black population insists upon a government that shall admit them to the rights of citizenship we cannot evade performance upon the plea of a want of constitutional power. According to our practice and the spirit of our institutions the duty should be left to the people themselves in the first instance, but if they fail to do it, I know of no other way than for Congress to prescribe a rule for the occasion. If there be any limitation of the right of suffrage it must come from the supreme authority which is here. There is no power elsewhere. The founders of this government never dreamed of a political difference between white and black men. It was neither race nor color that occasioned the early distinction, but condition. The slave could not be admitted as a citizen because that would be inconsistent with his condition. Everybody else was counted but Indians, who paid no taxes. The distinction of color is a modern invention. The free negro voted originally almost everywhere. To admit him did not require the insertion of the word "black," but to exclude him required the insertion of the word "white." The only color ostracized in the Constitution was the red, and only then as non-tax payers.

"We began the war by repelling the black man and returning him to his master; by doing everything, in short, to alienate him from ourselves, and prove to him that he had nothing to expect from us; and this was called statesmanship! If ever a people deserved to be chastised it was ourselves, for the ineffable baseness and fatuity which refused the aid of the negro, and sent a hundred thousand white men to die, rather than wound the pride, or harm the property of an enemy! We failed to drive him from our support even by the unkindest usage. When we plunged within the storm-cloud that overhung the South, and concealed everything from outside view, we were not long in discovering that the white skin was everywhere synonymous with the traitor heart, and that wherever we could meet a black man we were sure to find a friend. He took our soldier by the hand, led him through the outposts, pointed out the secret path, traveled with him by night, shared his last crust with him, and baffled the blood-hounds that were on his track. As the war progressed, we began to find that with such an auxiliary against us, success was impossible. We made him free. But still we could not lift him into the position of a soldier, which was a privilege of caste in ancient times. People who foresaw that the step was an easy one from the soldier to the citizen—themselves of craven hearts and more slaves than he—insisted that he was like his detractors, loved his chains and was a coward by instinct, and that the white soldier was a fool, who would throw down his arms if you sent him an auxiliary whose skin was not quite as fair as his own. You listened and believed. But by and by, impelled by necessity, you allowed your brave and right thinking Secretary of War to arm him quietly. You rather winked at than encouraged it: and before long the truth blazed upon you from the trenches of Port Hudson that the black man was in your ranks. He has now added to the title that God Almighty gave him, a claim upon your gratitude. How do you propose to pay it?"

The master will not soon forget the infidelity of the slave. He begs you to withdraw your black troops. He is willing to recognize the emancipation of the slave, if you leave him subject to his authority without rights of citizenship or security for the liberty you have given him. If you accept the offer your gift of freedom to the slave will be but "the Dead Sea fruit that tempts the eye but turns to ashes on the lips."

Mr. Williams then referred to the condition the black man would be left in without the rights of citizenship—his marital relations, education and his right to work for himself and to acquire property, and used the report of Gen. Schurz as authority. He argued that his condition was not one whit improved, and that if the seceded States are allowed to return on the President's terms, there is nothing to prevent them re-enacting the whole black code. If you object you will be told that these are matters of State regulation only. If you invest the black man with the ballot you will secure to him consideration from the white man. He has proved himself to be docile and gentle and will make a valuable citizens if fairly dealt with.

"But remember! he is a man, who has tasted liberty, and felt the glow of an unaccustomed manhood, as his pulse danced with a new inspiration when he looked up at the folds of your starry banner on the perilous edge of the battle. Beware how you allow these men, who have never yet learned, and never will learn anything, to trample on him now. The policy foreshadowed in the proclamations will make only a disconted people. It is the slogan of battle—the herald's denouncement of that war of races, which is so strongly apprehended by those who urge the very opposite policy to heal up a war of sections. It is the preparation for these deluded people of a future, before which even the savage horrors of their own revolt may pale. The kindred policy that ruled our councils in the same interest for two long years—as it seems to rule them now—proved fatal to the system it was intended to serve by making its preservation impossible. It may be that God Almighty intends to finish His great work by giving a further rein to the infernal spirit that precipitated these madmen into the revolt that melted the chains of their slaves. Let us see to it that we be not called upon to repress the outbreak of nature, by drawing our own swords hereafter upon our faithful allies in the war of freedom. We can prevent this now—and will if we are wise by a mere act of justice that is simple and reasonable, and will trench on no man's rights, while it will extend the area of freedom by popularizing these governments and bringing them at once to the republican standard of the Constitution. That act is demanded by considerations of the highest wisdom, as well as of the strictest justice. It were a foul shame to refuse it, and a fouler still to add to that refusal the future possible infamy of turning our own arms, at the call of these delinquents, upon the trusty auxiliaries who have assisted in subduing them, when the tyranny of their oppressors, and the instinctive yearnings of humanity, may drive them to resistance. I should blush for my country, and weep for it, too, if it was capable of an atrocity so unutterably base."

It is for our own protection we want their vote. We need their votes to aid in keeping the peace which they had so large a share in making. If you will not disfranchise the rebel, you must render him powerless for mischief, you must place over him a sentinel with the ballot to keep him in order. I do not insist upon disfranchising the rebel that repents, for we cannot get along without him. Pardon his crime, and even restore to him his lands, but do not give back to him the power which he has shown himself unworthy to hold.

Mr. Williams then insisted upon the enfranchisement of the black man, because his emancipation will greatly enlarge the representation of the seceded States, and bring into Congress thirty votes on the basis of this peculiar population, whilst the loyal States must suffer from the increase. The argument is well known to all our readers, and need not be stated here.

"It is insisted, however, and most especially by those who profit most by the laws of naturalization, and the principle of universal suffrage, of which they have therefore been the unvarying champions, that the negro is ignorant, and must be educated before he can be allowed to enjoy the privileges necessary for his own protection as a citizen—which is to say, in effect, that ignorance disqualifies for freedom, and ought to make a man a slave. It may be a question whether it were not well if that had been made a condition to all men. But why demand that of the indigenous black man who has been reared under our institutions, and has perhaps shouldered his musket in their defense, which is not asked of the foreigner whose vote and sympathies have been against us? Is he inferior in these respects to the Celtic Irishman who holds the destinies of your great metropolis in his hands? His instincts, at all events—supposing them to be his highest faculty—have taught him to take the side of liberty when the savage who burned him was exerting himself in the interests of the governing classes of Europe, from whose oppressions he had sought an asylum here, to overthrow the very Government which had so generously opened its arms to receive him, and lifted him from the dust into the privileges of a citizen. I would take that instinct, and use it as a counterpoise against the crude, uninstructed element that comes to us from abroad. I do not fear that it will fall under the influence of the aristocratic class any more than it did during the war. The negro will be sure to look with jealousy and suspicion upon the task-master from whose arms he has been torn, and who will still continue to regard him as his rightful property. That aristocracy, moreover, landless as it is soon destined to be, under another and a better social system, is sure to be swallowed up ere long by the upheaval of the lower stratum, when labor, now become respectable, shall assert its rightful supremacy, and the strong sinews of toil shall reclaim their lost inheritance by seizing upon the soil."

The charge that the negro is ignorant was then discussed. He insisted that he is in no way the inferior of the "poor whites of the South who delight in shooting, or the imported patriots of the North who gratify their equally savage tastes by burning him." He has proved intelligent enough, however, to be loyal, when his highly educated master was not saved from treason by his superior intelligence. Scholastic education is not necessary to make a man have liberty.

"Whether the ignorance of the inferior class, either imported from abroad or thus diligently cultivated at home, ought to constitute a disqualification, it is perhaps too late to inquire, since the policy of the country, shaped and fashioned by the Democratic party has settled it as a principle that the right of self-government can not be justly made to depend upon the education or intelligence of the voter. It may be right for the twofold reason that the love of liberty is heaven-born, and the right to vote the best educator of the freeman. If gentlemen on the other side have come now to think differently, I have no objection to go back and trust the suffrage only to those who can read and write, and have been long enough among us to understand our institutions—to shake themselves loose from all foreign domination—to unlearn the Old World ideas in which they have been reared—and to appreciate the freedom which we enjoy. I cannot consent, however, that one rule shall be applied to the imported Celt and another to the home-bred African. The right to freedom is not a question of either race or color, but the common inheritance of humanity. There are no aristocracies in God's providence but that of understanding, which is not transmissible by descent, and which is the appanage of no particular race or class of men. I do not mean to say—for I am no fanatic—that the negro race is, upon the whole, the equal of the white one in this particular, any more than I would affirm that any one white race is equal to any other, or that all the white races are equally fitted for the task of self-government. That is a proposition which no man can confidently affirm, in view of the past history and present condition of the world, but yet it involves no question as to the natural aspirations, which are only inspirations, of man for freedom or his right to its enjoyment. If I am to choose, however, between these two elements, I would take the black man, upon the evidence of the last few years, and reject the equally ignorant white, who is so debauched as even to love slavery—who allows his very instincts to be smothered—and who submits his conscience and his understanding to a direction whose dominion rests upon the same profound and sagacious policy that has locked up the treasures of knowledge from the black man. Everybody must have been struck with the marvelous unanimity with which both these elements arranged themselves, though on opposite sides, in the late contest. When men begin to reason for themselves, they are almost sure to differ. 'Instinct,' says Mr. Burke, 'when under the guidance of reason, is always right.' If it was instinct, however, that led the black man in one direction, it was something other than reason that herded his jealous rivals into one solid mass in the other."

It has been objected, that if the ballot is given to the negro, he will combine with his fellows to get the governments of the rebel States into his own hands. In this latitude there is a morbid apprehension of what is called negro equality, but really means negro superiority; and it is natural that, now that he has shown that he will fight, the men who flinched in the hour of our danger, or even those who were driven into the rebel armies, should dread comparison, and feel that nothing but denying him the ballot can prevent him from asserting his natural superiority over themselves. Mr. Williams proceeded to show that such a combination would be an extraordinary paradox, if not the wildest of chimeras. The South will divide as before upon the policy of the government, and both sides will seek to propitiate the black man because he has become a power in the State. It is delusion to think that any good behavior on his part will ever secure to him the rights of citizenship if the matter be left to rebels themselves. It is now or never. He has tasted freedom, and cannot remain in an intermediate condition between slave and citizen. If he asserts his rights, rumors of insurrection will load the air; the white man will restrain his liberty by cruelty; he will rebel, and chronic war will follow, to end only in repelling the emigrant and the extermination of the weaker race.

But it is objected by the President, that this is a matter for the States themselves, and that he could not extend suffrage to the freedmen of the South without extending it to all colored men wherever found. This assumes that the rebel States are already in the Union, with the same rights as the loyal States. If this be true, how did the President acquire the power of defining the qualifications of voters in the first instance? If he could do this—either abridge or enlarge the privilege—he might as well have conferred the privilege on the black man as on anybody else. His objection that he must have extended it to the loyal States, is an assumption that his jurisdiction has attached, by virtue of the rebellion, to the States that are without sin.

He then passed to the suggestion common in the South that the loyal States, which now deny suffrage to the black man, would be either expected—to be consistent or might be compelled by Congress to conform to the same rule. It is doubtful whether these States could be regarded as strictly republican with such a limitation. The paucity of the blacks in the North, where there is no disposition to oppress them, has made it a question of no practical importance. There is no issue as to the loyal States demanding the attention of Congress. There is none pending here. It is only the criminals that are at your bar, not asking pardon, but demanding to be restored to power. When we shall have done with this work, and the Southern States insist, when they have a right to do so, that we shall deal with the negro, as we have compelled them to deal with him, the North will anticipate action here.

The return of these States is a great and a difficult problem, and there is no need to hurry in the work. The loyal people who fought the battle possess the Government, and may take their own time to re-adjust the machinery. Gen. Schurz testifies that the effort to bring back the South has had the worst possible effect upon them. It is but natural. They went out determined never to return, and the Southern heart went with them. They threw down the gage of battle, we took it up and they are now at our feet. How natural their hatred! They admit defeat, but only by force of numbers. They profess no contrition for their crimes. The lenity of the Government has assured them that treason is no crime, and that there is to be no atonement for the past. It is not enough that we have a President so magnanimous to forgive, and so generous to confide in the honor and loyalty of his old neighbors and associates. I have great respect for his opinions, but the facts and presumptions by which I must be governed are against him. If we are wrong the error can be corrected hereafter, but if he is wrong, it is irremediable. If the terms are harsh it is the fault of those who are precipitating the solution. A reasonable probation will make them easier. If we are to have a really sincere re-union we must wait until the bitterness of defeat is past. In a few years they will be glad to return upon your own terms.

Before they come in, there are duties we must perform. We must provide for the payment of the interest on our immense debt mainly owing to our own people, and the redemption of our pledges to our disabled soldiers and to widows and orphans of those who have perished on the field. It is not to be presumed that they would aid us in this work. Their old associates in the North teach their followers here that the public securities are worthless and will be repudiated. There is risk of a new coalition on this basis. Nor is this all. There is a claim yet dormant for the value of the slaves made free by proclamation. Admit these men and your public credit will receive a shock that will tumble it into ruins. No money-lender will trust a Government so administered. Joint resolutions declaring that you will never pay the rebel debt will be in vain. The world will not believe. It will say you mock it if you exalt the makers of that debt into legislators to co-operate with the men who deemed your obligations as worthless. The assumption of one and the payment of the other would be but a logical sequence. It will be taken for granted that when you make a legislator of the criminal you intend to pay his debts of honor at home.

Mr. Williams concluded as follows:

"But before I have done, allow me to come back once more to the great conflict of power—the gigantic and overshadowing issue which has been forced on us and on the country, by the process of restoration which it has pleased the President in the exercise of his own judgment to adopt. There are other considerations that demand our care beyond the mere rehabilitation of the conquered States. It is for us to see that in the execution of the guarantee the Federal Republic itself shall receive no detriment and undergo no change. There are symptoms unquestionably of an alarming nature, developed of course, by the high stimulus under which it has just been working, that forebode a serious disturbance of its balance—a revolution equivalent to a change in its organic structure, if not watched narrowly before it is too late. The time has now come to check those tendencies which a condition so unnatural has so largely encouraged. With a Union newly and doubly imperiled by a policy that, ignoring the sentiment of the loyal States, has thrust us an immeasurable distance back from the position which we occupied when the camp fires of our legions were blazing along the heights of the Appomatox, by not only leaving treason and murder go unpunished, but warming the former into life and hope and strength by withdrawing our troops, and endowing it with the power of reorganizing its broken columns for a fresh assault, and with the great problem of the restoration of its dissevered members complicated with another and perhaps a greater, in the tremendous question whether all these heterogeneous elements are to be flung into the crucible, and fused down under the fierce flames of war into an elective monarchy, it seems to me, with all due respect to the President, that we have reached a crisis in our affairs when it behooves the people to look to their securities, and their Representatives here to resume the government of this nation and to say to the advancing tide, 'thus far and no further.'

"Standing as I do upon the traditions of the fathers, upon the radical but conservative maxims of republican liberty, upon the great principles that have been consecrated by the struggles of more than two hundred years, I cannot but tremble for my country when, in addition to this, I hear the national Representatives instructed by other than their lawful masters in regard to their duties here; when I find myself semi-officially advised by the executive head, who has just been thanked by a rebel Legislature for the act, that amendments to its fundamental law, proposed by its delegates here for its security, are unnecessary, or inadmissible, or entitled to no more respect than the resolutions of a town meeting, while bills that have passed this House, and are now actually depending in the Senate, are made the subject of public discourse and animadversion at the other end of the avenue; when I hear a high officer of that department confessing and justifying the exercise of a dispensing power over our laws, in the employment of traitors and the payment to them of money wrung from the sweat of the toiling millions of the loyal North; when I see members of both these Houses ready and anxious at such a time to abdicate their rightful power as a Legislature, not by a harmless reference to a committee of their own bodies, but by championing their own disability, and flinging down their crowns at the footstool of executive power; when I hear on this floor, from men who opposed the war throughout, and now, by a logic which I do not question, support the policy that gives the victory to the enemy, the appeal of the people to their own Congress, compared to the howls of a drunken populace at the doors of the revolutionary Assembly of France, that in the name of liberty flooded its capital with blood, and in the name of religion dethroned the monarch of the world; when I read in newspapers controlled by gentlemen of this House who have discerned no sensibility to attacks upon its own privileges, the mere assertion of a right on its part to express an opinion in regard to the disposition of our troops, with no organised enemy in the field, denounced as an invasion of the prerogative; when I hear even the suggestion of the nation's sentiment in regard to the appropriate doom of the traitor chiefs, who now stand impeached before the world of a connivance in the starvation of our soldiers, and the butchery of our President, reprobated in the same way by public journals in the confidence of the Government; and when, to crown all, my own vision is blasted by appeals to the Executive from the disloyal papers of the North, to employ that patronage which the loyal people have alone bestowed on him to coerce their Representatives into submission to his views and failing in that, to enact the *role* of another Cromwell or Napoleon in this Capitol, while an answering shout comes back upon the southern breeze that the bayonets of the soldiery, who flung that despotism to the earth, must be invoked to reinstate it here. I think I am no alarmist. I am not apt to indulge in gloomy auguries in regard to the future of a nation that has outlived so many blunders, and been so often ransomed by an Almighty arm. The proverbial honors of a prophet of evil have no attractions for me. Poesy has told us the story of Cassandra. History has vouchsafed to hand down to us the name and fate of the madman who ran up and down the streets of Jerusalem crying, "woe! woe!" while the armies of Titus were encamped about its walls. But if I stood alone on this floor, and it were my last utterance, holding the high trust which God had given me, with a nation in travail, and in view of the dark portents that cloud the horizon, and shake the very atmosphere around us, I would say to the people, 'Awake from your false security, or prepare yourselves for another holocaust. Your enemy still lives. His "impaired vitality" is restored. Red-handed treason rears its head as proudly and defiantly and insultingly as before. It menaces your capital. It claims to dictate to your President. It presumes to use the very organs of your Government to denounce your attitude as a revolutionary one, and to arraign your servants here as though they were in rebellion against the South. It moves upon the citadel where your defenders are intrenched. See that no warder sleeps, no port is left unguarded. Look to it that no sentinel unbars your gates. Steel the hearts of your defenders against the weakness that would betray like treason. See that their mail is proof—no joint agape, no rivet out of place. See that no Trojan horse, no Tennessee with fair outside, but big with "pestilence and war," shall win its way within your walls. When these great criminals do return, if ever, let it be only through the door that you shall indicate, and with such infrangible and irreversible securities as you only have the right to demand.' This is my position. Here I have taken my stand, and by the help of God I will maintain it to the end. Others may falter in the trial, but through me no right shall be abridged, no privilege surrendered, no single leaf plucked, no jewel torn from the crown of the representative body."

DR. J. J. McBRIDE'S
KING OF PAIN,
KING OF PAIN,
KING OF PAIN,

Is still performing many wonderful cures. Here is a sample of the certificates we are receiving almost daily:

PITTSBURGH, January 19, 1866.

Messrs. McClarran & McKennan.—*Gentlemen:* Having been troubled with Asthma for the last eight years and finding nothing to give me relief, I was induced to try the King of Pain, a bottle of which I purchased from you. I am now perfectly well and have my rest, While I was taking it I was out in all kinds of weather, my clothes being wet half the time. I will answer any that will address me.

NEP. R. WISHART, Mate S. B. Sampson.

We are receiving almost daily certificates from parties that have been cured of almost all diseases.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists,
se7 85 Market st., cor. Diamond near Fifth.

THE GREAT INTERNAL REMEDY

For the effectual cure of

Rheumatism,
Rheumatism,
Gout, Neuralgia, Tetter,
Gout, Neuralgia, Tetter,
Gout, Neuralgia, Tetter,
Ringworms, &c.,
Ringworms, &c.,

Is truly

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound,
Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.

Sold in Pittsburgh at FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. fe19

20,000 HOOP POLES for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
ja17 12 Smithfield street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Any parties having any claims against S. WAXELBAUM & BRO., will please present them for payment this week.
fe20-tf S. WAXELBAUM & BRO.

J. ALVAN EUWER,
Attorney-at-Law,
107 FIFTH STREET,
First door below Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja30-tf

H. J. MOORE .... I. J. M'KINLEY.

MOORE & McKINLEY,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
AND
Surveyors.

Particular attention paid to Surveying Coal Lands, Measuring Coal, locating Coal Roads and Sidings, Surveying and Dividing Lands, Laying Out and Plotting Town Lots, &c., &c.

Offices } PITTSBURGH—With J. D. Bailey, Wilkins Hall, Fourth street; EAST LIBERTY—opp. Presbyterian Church

Address Box 96 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

References—Hon. Thos. Mellon, Thos. Steel, Esq., Pittsburgh. Wm. Boggs, Wm. D. Mullen, Esq., Sup't. Shafton Coal Company. fe20 T-TH&S

W. H. HENNEGEN .... J. T. SCOTT.

SPRING TRADE, 1866.
SCOTT & HENNEGEN,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS.
Tools and Glasses.
Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.
No. 31 FIFTH ST., (2d story), Pittsburgh, Pa.
And No. 127 MAIN ST., Wheeling, W. Va.

We have just received a new and large stock of the above Goods, to which we invite the attention of dealers and the trade. fe20-3m

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 20, 1866. }

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the FAIR GROUNDS, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the

27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866,

at 9½ o'clock A. M., all the Public Buildings, and other improvements, located on the above named Grounds. All purchases must be removed from the Grounds within ten days from date of sale.

Terms cash, United States Currency.

E. E. CAMP,
fe20-6t Brevet Lt. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

LOST,

A certificate for 500 shares RITCHIE OIL STOCK, No. 249, in favor of C. M. Donovan. Application has been made for a new certificate.
fe20-3t C. M. DONOVAN.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN ALLEGHENY, No. 55 Voeghtly street, near to Lacock street. The dwelling is built in modern style, and contains seven rooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and four sleeping apartments; wash house and cellar in basement; fine bake oven opening into kitchen; hydrant water in the yard. Lot well filled with grape, fruit trees and shrubbery. Possession April 1st. Price $4,200.
B. McLAIN & CO.
fe3 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE AND LOT.

Beautifully located at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., within five minutes' walk of the Railroad, containing four rooms and a kitchen; a lot 50 by 150 feet. There is a fine collection of fruit on the premises; the house has been newly painted and in good repair. For further information inquire on the premises or by letter to
fe20 5t W. M. MARATTA, Rochester, Pa.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
FOR SALE BY
KAY & Co
55 Wood Street.

Dr. Francis' Old New York; with a memoir and portrait	$2 50
Grimm's Life of Michael Angelo; 3d ed., 2 vols	5 00
Agassiz's Structure of Animal Life	2 50
Duyckincks' Cyclopædia of American Literature, 2 vols; new ed.	10 00
Supplement to the Cyclopædia of American Literature	2 50
Flint's Practice and Principles of Medicine; sheep	7 00
Across the Continent, by Samuel Bowles	2 00
Poems by Edna Dean Proctor	1 25
Frost and Fire, Natural Engines, Tool Marks and Chips; 2 vols	15 00
Social Life of the Chinese; by Rev. Justus Doolittle	5 00
Rejected Addresses, by James and Horace Smith; new ed.	2 25
The Works of Epicetetus; a new translation	2 50
The Tribune Almanac for 1866	20
The Cyclopædia of Biography; a new edition	3 50
Parkman's History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac; new ed.	3 00
Parkman's Pioneers of France in the New World	2 50
Miss Muloch's New Work—A Noble Life	1 50
Looking Around, by A. S. Roe	1 50
Winifred Bertram; by the author Schonberg Cotta	1 75
Our Mutual Friend; various editions.	
The Belton Estate, by Anthony Trollope	1 50
Half a Million of Money, by Amelia B. Edwards	75
Miss Oona McQuarrie, by Alexander Smith	1 00
Picciola; a new and beautiful edition	1 50
Hereward—The Last of the English, by Kingsley	1 75
The Sunday Book of Poetry	1 75
Robert Buchanan's Poems	2 00
War Lyrics; by Henry Howard Brownell	1 50
Little Foxes; by Harriet Beecher Stowe	1 75

fe20 2t

SECOND LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office, up to February 6th, 1866:

William Clinton, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Joseph Gibson, tavern 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
John G. F. Miller, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Charles P. Mugele, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
M. Schuler, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Gottleib Mashey, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Patrick Ingoldsby, tavern, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
T. J. Nielson & Co., other goods, 4th ward, Pittsburgh.
George Oschwender, tavern, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
Edward Duncan, other goods, 6th ward, Pittsburgh.
John Ruckreigel, tavern, 7th ward, Pittsburgh.
Henry Robitzer, tavern, 8th ward, Pittsburgh.
Mary O'Hara, other goods, 8th ward, Pittsburgh.
Joseph Phillips, eating house, 9th ward, Pittsburgh.
H. Kuhlman, tavern, 10th ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. Robitzer, eating house, 10th ward, Pittsburgh.
Thomas Conroy, other goods, 1st ward, Allegheny.
Gottleib Tremble, tavern, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Jacob Sigmond, tavern, 3d ward, Allegheny.
Anthony Berringer, tavern, 3d ward, Allegheny.
Adam Glazier, tavern, 4th ward, Allegheny.
Joseph Stadleman, tavern, 4th ward, Allegheny.
G. Gessenschmidt, tavern, 4th ward, Allegheny.
G. Yunker, eating house, 4th ward, Allegheny.
John Franz, other goods, borough of E. Birmingham.
Henry Klung, tavern, borough of Duquesne.
James Mullen, tavern, borough of Duquesne.
H. Feldbush, tavern, borough of Manchester.
E. Schaub, tavern, borough of McKeesport.
William Young, tavern, Lower St. Clair township.
George Yolker, eating house, L. St. Clair township.
Peter Schmidt, tavern, Mifflin township.
Casper Fechter, tavern, Mifflin township.
Frank Wolff, tavern, McClure township.
Jacob Kestler, eating house, McClure township.
Fred Wessel, other goods, Pitt township.
John Graham, eating house, Robinson township.
Charles King, tavern, Ross township.

The Court will sit on Wednesday, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the above applications.

Applicants will file their bonds in my office on or before the day of hearing.

Remonstrances must be filed on or before the day of hearing.

Certificates of licenses granted must be taken out after five and within fifteen days after having been granted, or they will be revoked according to law.

fe20-3t W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

REMOVAL.

The Dime Savings Institution
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 67 Fourth Street.

PITTSBURGH
BANK FOR SAVINGS,
FORMERLY THE
Dime Savings Institution,
NO. 67 FOURTH STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.

This Institution especially offers to those whose earning are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
President—GEO. A. BERRY.
Vice Presidents—S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. E. M'KINLEY.
A. BRADLEY,
A. S. BELL,
JOHN S. DILWORTH,
G. FOLLANSBEE,
H. H. GRAHAM,
WM. K. MIMICK,
F. RAHM,
JOSHUA RHODES,
JOHN SCOTT,
ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ,
CHRISTOPHER ZUG.
Solicitors—D. W. & A. S. BELL. fe19-6t

FOR SALE.—Two Desirable Country residences situate at Torren's Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, near East Liberty. The lot contains five acres on which there is a choice variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubberry, &c. The houses are brick—one containing twelve rooms, and finished in first class style with all the modern improvements. The other contains seven rooms. The lot can be divided giving to each house 2½ acres. There is also a good Carriage House, Stable and Washing House attached to each house, and a never failing spring of pure soft water. Inquire of
fe19-2w FINLEY TORRENS, No. 66 Third St.

FOR SALE.
DESIRABLE DWELLING.

As I am about moving to the country, I offer for sale the desirable dwelling in which I reside, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny City, on the Second Bank; large brick house with 16 rooms; hall 7 feet wide by 48 feet long; double parlors, dining room, kitchen and wash-house on the first floor; furnished with all the modern improvements, marble mantles, gas and water through the house, with range and furnace, brick stable and double carriage house, ice house. The house is in complete repair. The lot is fifty feet front, through to Liberty street, and 274 feet deep. On the lot is some choice fruit, Peaches, Pears and Grapes, and as the canal is now being filled up, it will make one of the most pleasant locations in the city, and easy of access, it being only fifteen minutes' walk from the business part of the two cities; and it is expected that the Spring Garden passenger cars will be running in a few months within a few rods of the door.

Also, a 3 story brick store, No. 289 Liberty St., opposite head of Wood street, and now occupied by T. C. Jenkins; and that large 3 story Brick Warehouse, on Irwin street, now occupied by the Ardesco Oil Company. Terms easy.

Apply to WALTER BRYANT,
fe19-6t On the premises.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, ALLEGHENY COUNTY. No. 1 June T. 1860. Estate of Zachariah Bell.

February 3, 1866. Account of John Lindsey, Committee of the Estate of Zachariah Bell, filed and Court order public notice to be given that said account will be confirmed absolutely unless exceptions are filed on or before March 8, 1866.

fe9-1m BY THE COURT.

SARDINES— 6 cases halves and quarters;
WINE VINEGAR—3 puncheons imported Wine Vinegar, for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 and 223 Liberty street.

50 BBLS. FAMILY FLOUR
For sale by D. WALLACE,
dec16 No. 337 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.

FOUR STEAMBOAT BOILERS
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale four (4) DOUBLE FLUED BOILERS, each (26) twenty-six feet long (42) forty-two inches in diameter; flues (16) sixteen inches in diameter. Used in a steamboat part of one season only, and all in good order. For price and terms, address

BELMONT NAIL WORKS CO.,
fe16-6t WHEELING.

FOR SALE.
An established
DRY GOODS STORE ON MARKET ST.
For sale. Will sell the stock, or the good will of same. Cheap rent. Address W., Commercial Office. ja31-tf

FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY.— Twenty-six good building lots in St. Clair, Denny's Plan, are offered for sale. They are situated on Rebecca street, north and south, near Fremont street. Also two lots fronting on South avenue, in the same plan. Moses Borland, Esq., on the premises, will show the lots and give particulars to those desiring to purchase. Apply to JAMES A. McKEAN, at office of H. R. WILKINS,
fel-tf 145 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—

One river Oil Boat, dimensions as follows: length 124 feet, width 16 feet, depth 32 inches, bottom 3 inches, width 12 feet, oak on each rake.

Also, 1 canal Oil Barge, dimensions as follows: length 78 feet, width 14 feet, depth 36 inches, with cabin.

For further particulars inquire at No. 50 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa. oc31-tf

BARGE FOR SALE—
100 feet in length, 18 feet breadth and 4½ feet depth, now lying at foot of Taylor street, Allegheny river.
Inquire of GUTHRIE, JONES & CO.,
no14-tf No. 48 Market street.

FOR SALE.
1 Oil Still, capacity 15 barrels.
3 Boilers, 33 in. 14 ft.
5 Boilers, 33 in. 16 ft.
D. F. AGNEW & CO.,
Boiler Works, corner Carson and Butler streets, Ninth Ward. oc24

FOR SALE.

One Engine—15 inches diameter of cylinder, 4 feet 6 inches stroke, 18 feet heavy fly-wheel, with hot and cold water force pumps, blow-off safety valve, patent packing. This Engine is nearly new, and is of superior workmanship, all the castings being heavy. Also, Four Engines—7½-inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke, suitable for oil wells. One is new, the others have been little used.

Four complete sets of Derrick Rigging—includes bull and band wheels, boring tools, castings, ropes, &c. Also, 1,200 feet of 3¼ tubing, brass joints, pump barrels, rods, &c.

Thirty barrels of Bone Charcoal.
About 10 tons of Scrap Hoop Iron.
About 10 tons of Scrap Cast Iron.
Eighteen Wooden Tanks, 24 feet diameter, 16 feet staves, capacity 1,200 barrels each. Apply
STANDARD REFINERY,
24 Wood street,
de18-tf Or at Refinery, near Sharpsburg Bridge.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm situated on the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, in Burrell township, Indiana co., Pa., one mile west of Blairsville, consisting of 200 Acres, 75 of which is excellent timber land, the remainder in a good state of cultivation; suitable for farming or grazing purposes. Well watered, two orchards of good fruit upon the premises. Improvements, large two story house and frame barn. The above Farm from its very desirable location, being contiguous to churches, schools, seminaries and three lines of railroads, being in one of the best coal regions of Western Pennsylvania, fronting on Blacklick creek, in the Conemaugh Valley Oil regions, is very valuable, and will be sold on reasonable terms. An indisputable title will be given. For further information inquire of C. LOCKWOOD, Blairsville Intersection, or I. N. HODGE, Agent, Kent Postoffice, Indiana county, Pa. Possession given April first. fe9-3wd-4tw

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership existing between the undersigned under the style of McQuistion & Bigley, was dissolved by mutual consent on February 12th, 1866, so far as the Mercantile Business is concerned, but will continue as heretofore in the Coal Mining Business at Coulterville, Allegheny county. R. R. McQuistion will settle all business connected with the store, for the old firm.

R. R. McQUISTION,
N. J. BIGLEY.

HAVING SOLD MY INTEREST IN the Store to R. R. McQuistion, who will continue as heretofore at the old stand at Coulterville, Allegheny county, Pa., I do cheerfully recommend him to my former patrons and the public generally.
fe16-6t N. J. BIGLEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned, under the style of Geo. B. Jones & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on January 1, 1866. The business of the old firm will be settled at the old stand, No. 141 Water street.
GEO. B. JONES,
HENRY E. CAMPE,
OLIVER B. JONES.

HAVING SOLD OUR INTEREST in the firm of Geo. B. Jones & Co. to Edward Moye and G. Stengel, we would cheerfully recommend our successors, Campe, Moye & Co., to our former patrons and the public generally.
GEO. B. JONES,
OLIVER B. JONES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED having associated themselves under the style of Campe, Moye & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage bestowed on the old firm.
EDWARD MOYE,
HENRY E. CAMPE,
ja24-1m GODFREY STENGEL.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Kloman, Meahl & Co., was dissolved on the 1st day of February, 1866, by mutual consent, Jacob Meahl having sold his interest to the remaining members of the firm, the business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining members at their Works on Wilson street, Pitt township.
JACOB MEAHL,
ANTON KLOMAN,
VALENTINE J. VOELKER.
Pittsburgh, February 16, 1866. fe17-3t

NOLEN'S MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.
PURE, FRESH, and TASTELESS,
THE SUREST REMEDY FOR
COUGHS & COLDS,
CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
General Debility,
AND
Emaciation.

No brand of Oil so fully merits the appreciation and patronage of the public, possessing as it does, every requisite of purity, freshness, sweetness, cheapness and uniformity of preparation.

Sold wholesale in this city by
WOODSIDE & WALLACE,
No. 37 WOOD STREET,
And the Proprietor,
CHARLES W. NOLEN,
ja23-3m No. 123 S. Front st., Philadelphia.

EMPIRE LUBRIC OIL WORKS.
COMERFORD & CO.,
26 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Manufacturers of superior Lubricating, Locomotive, Machinery and other Oils, and Wagon Grease. The Empire Oils are entirely free from grit, sediment and impurities of every description, and are equal in durability, utility and clearness to the finest Sperm and Lard Oils.

Railroad Supply Agents, Machinists and others, would do well to test our Oils before purchasing elsewhere, as it would be a saving of at least 100 per cent. over Lard or Sperm Oil.

References—F. C. W. Feld, Zug & Co., A. Bradley & Co., Pittsburgh; Lauth, Berg & Co., Reading, Pa.; Benj. G. Welch, Danville, Pa.; Delaney, Albrighton & Co., Tamaqua, Pa. fe6-eod3m

ARTHUR KIRK,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARBON OIL GLASS LAMPS,
of all patterns, styles and prices.
A large stock of
AMALGAM BRONZE AND SPELTER LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS.
Also, the celebrated National Refining and Storing Company REFINED CARBON OIL constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
ja27 3m 172 and 174 Federal st., Allegheny.

WOOLDRIDGE
OIL REFINING COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN WATT .... President.
HENRY M. LONG .... Secretary and Treasurer.
Works in Temperanceville,
OFFICE, NO. 2 DUQUESNE WAY,
(Near Suspension Bridge.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,
BRAND, "LUCIFER,"

This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well seasoned barrels suitable for HOME USE or EXPORT.

☞Orders solicited.

DIRECTORS:
John Watt,
Robert Lea,
George Black,
C. B. Herron,
H. H. Collins,
C. L. Caldwell,
Robt. Wallace,
D. W. C. Carroll,
J. W. Porter.
ja27-3m

H. DARLINGTON ...... J. CARSON ...... WILLIAM STEARNS

WHEELING BREWERY.
ALES,
ALES,
PORTER
and BROWN STOUT.

We have on hand and are constantly brewing the different brands of the well-known Ales, &c., of this old establishment, and now offer to the consumers of Pittsburgh, our X, XX, BITTER, KENNETT and CHAMPAGNE ALES, PORTER and BROWN STOUT. We shall have a full supply of STOCK ALES, and are now ready to receive orders.

H. DARLINGTON & CO.,
(Successors to George W. Smith,)
Malsters, Hop Dealers, and Brewers of Ales, Porter Brown Stout and Lager Beer,
ja10-3m WHEELING, W. V.

DANIEL WALLACE,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 357 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block,) Pittsburgh. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street. ja2-3m

GRAIN WAREHOUSE.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
C. D. MILLER & CO.,
(Successors to L. K. Warner,)
fe12-1m NEWARK, OHIO.

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and their next of kin, and all officers of Pennsylvania regiments who have not received the pay due them from the State of Pennsylvania, or who may have claims for Pension, Back Pay or Bounty, are requested to call or write to James M. Sellers, No. 224 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. He begs leave to refer to Hon. Thos. J. Bigham. fe12-2w

STEAM GUAGES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors;
Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guage.
Eastman's and other approved Guages.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulatin power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.
CHARLES MAGGI,
my2-1y-M,W&F Agent for the above, 113 Third st.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE AMBER PETROLEUM Co., COLUMBIA, PA., February 17, 1866.

☞**NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING** of the Stockholders of the AMBER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at this office, on SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of repealing the resolution passed at the last meeting, authorizing the sale of the reserved stock, and to act upon the proposition of levying an assessment on the capital stock for the purpose of raising funds to pay off the indebtedness of the Company, and for the further prosecuting of the work; and also to consider the proposed amendments to the By-Laws in regard to publishing notices to stockholders, and as to what shall constitute a quorum of stockholders.

By order of the Board. A. J. KAUFFMAN,
fe19-2w Secretary.

☞**DUCK CREEK VALLEY**
OIL COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

(2) TWO PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK,

Payable on and after the 25th inst., at the Banking House of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner Fourth and Smithfield streets.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d to the 27th inst.

fe16-6t A. T. FAHNESTOCK, Sec'y.

☞**NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.**—By the Act of Assembly approved 6th of February, 1866, the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company is authorized to issue a TEN PER CENT. PREFERRED STOCK to the amount of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, which said stock is to be offered to the present stockholders. Subscription Books to said stock are opened at the office of the Company, and will remain open for stockholders exclusively until the 10th day of March next.

fe15-td WM. PHILLIPS, President.

☞**NOTICE.—The Subscription** Books for increasing the capital stock of the NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY, as per resolution passed at the annual meeting of the stockholders, are now open at the office of the Company, Duquesne Way, below Hand street, and subscriptions for the remainder of the stock will be received to the 20th inst., from the original stockholders.

S. H. KELLER,
C. BERINGER, } Committee.
fe14-6t

☞**NOTICE.—The Books will be** opened to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the National Insurance Company of the City of Allegheny, at the office of the Allegheny Trust Company, on Monday, March 12th, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

William Semple,
O. H. P. Williams,
John Voegtly, Sr.,
John Burgess,
A. H. English,
George Gerst,
William Hamilton,
John Brown, Jr.,
C. C. Boyce,
Commissioners.
fe12-td

☞**TAKE NOTICE.**

The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the COALMEN'S TRUST COMPANY will hold their election for President and Directors, at the store of William Douglas, No. 117 Wood street, on MONDAY, the 26th day of February, 1866, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., at which time the first installment on each share is due. By order of Committee.

A. J. BAKER,
A. H. PATTERSON,
R. J. CONNEL.
fe8-15t

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RR. Co., PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1866. }

☞**ANNUAL MEETING.—In accordance** with the provisions of the charter and its supplements, the annual general meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to receive the Report of the President and Managers, to elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.

JOHN BALLANTINE,
fe3-td Secretary.

NOTICE—CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated with us in the Paving Business, ARTHUR HOBSON, to date from January 1st, 1866, to continue under the name and style of McINTYRE, McNAUGHER & CO.

JOHN McINTYRE,
JOSEPH McNAUGHER,
fe14-1m SAMUEL McNAUGHER.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY,
AND
MILITARY INSTITUTE.

The second term of the Scholastic Year commences on the 1st of FEBRUARY, and closes on the 28th of June next.

Boys and Young Men thoroughly prepared for business or college. The Principal, who is also the head teacher, is assisted by ten gentlemen of ability, tact, and experience.

Having purchased the large and commodious school property near West Chester, lately occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy, he designs removing his School there in a few weeks. After the removal the Military Department, though at present very efficient and prosperous, will be abandoned.

For catalogues apply to the Principal,
WILLIAM F. WYERS, A. M.,
ja24-1m at West Chester, Penna.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, February 13th, 1866.

By authority from the Comptroller of the Currency, the Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. out of the accumulated earnings, payable in shares of new stock to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000) making the capital Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($750,000.)

Stockholders will have credit on the books of the Bank with one new share of Fifty Dollars for each two shares held, on this TWELFTH DAY of FEBRUARY, A. D., 1866.

When this allotment makes one-half a share, a portion of the dividend, the owner may complete the share by a payment of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, or receive that amount as an equivalent, but this option will cease upon the completion of the increase of the capital, when all remaining fractions will be paid in cash.

Stockholders holding certificates of stock in the CITIZENS Bank, are requested to have them exchanged for certificate of stock in the CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK.

J. E. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.
fe15-6t

LAWRENCEVILLE
SAVINGS BANK

Is now open at their Banking House, in LAWRENCEVILLE, on

BUTLER STREET,

Between Dravo and Wainwright streets.
☞Interest paid on time deposits.
S. M. KIER, Prest.
W. W. YOUNG, Cashier. fel-tf

F. H. COURSIN .... BENJ. COURSIN.

BANKING HOUSE OF
F. H. COURSIN & CO.,
McKEESPORT, PA.
DEALERS IN
Bank Notes, Coin and Exchange.
STOCKS, LOANS, AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold on commission.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Interest allowed on time Deposits.
☞UNITED STATES LOANS bought and sold at market rates. fe6-3m

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 37 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Government Securities, Gold and Stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft. dec6

SAMUEL WORK, KRAMER & RAHM, WM. McCOUCH, Pittsburgh.

BANKING HOUSE OF
WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
No. 36 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE. Stocks, Loans and other Securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
United States Loans bought and sold at market rates. au14-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:
James Laughlin,
Robert S. Hays,
Thomas Bell,
Thos. Wightman,
Alex. Speer,
Francis G. Bailey,
John H. Ralston,
John Wilson,
Wm. K. Nimick.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
no7

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.
CAPITAL 1,000,000
ORGANIZED UNDER NATIONAL LAW, 1865

This Bank has been designated a

DEPOSITORY OF THE
United States Treasury
and appointed agent for the sale of the
7-30 LOAN.

Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
my1-tf

IN A SHORT TIME,
IN A SHORT TIME,
WESTERN PA. AND EASTERN OHIO,
WESTERN PA. AND EASTERN OHIO,
WILL BE SOLD
WILL BE SOLD
FOR "POWERS' PERPETUAL BROOM,"
FOR "POWERS' PERPETUAL BROOM."
COME RIGHT ALONG,
COME RIGHT ALONG,
OR YOU WILL REGRET IT,
OR YOU WILL REGRET IT.
J. N. WHIDDEN,
fe19 No. 70 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ODONTO! ODONTO! ODONTO!

The "Odonto" has not its equal for cleaning and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and purifying the Breath. It imparts a beautiful pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, not given by any other dentifrice.

R. E. SELLERS & Co., Agents,
d30-3m-eod Pittsburgh, Cor. 2d and Wood sts.

The Daily Commercial

Turkish Ladies.

The Turkish women have now willingly dopted European amusements and fashions peras and balls please them far better than he solitary life to which they were formerly ondemned. In Europe, however, there are lso serious employments for the female sex, hich render the wife the husband's assistant he Oriental will not listen to anything of this ort, and believes she has fulfilled her duty hen she annually presents society with a hild, which she does not suckle herself. If a oung Greek, Armenian, or Levantine girl is ducated in a convent, she learns to read and rite a little; if she remains at home, she learns o speak French from her European governess. he gets on fastest in those things in which she eceives no instruction, and will look out of the indow for half the day, or practice positions efore the mirror. The mother dreams away hree-fourths of her time on the sofa, nd leaves her children, who are always umerous, to the care of the servants. The les- on she incessantly repeats to her daughter is o look out for a husband. As there are far ore girls than young men, the latter are treat- d by the ladies with that attention which, in urope, falls to the share of the fairer sex. The ichest toilet and the most provocative desire o please are employed, and even scandal is not hunned, if it compromise a man; the end ustifies the means. Love letters, rendezvous, ecret betrothals, in case of need even an elope- ent, followed by the paternal blessing—all is ermitted, but no *mesalliance*. In this land, here there is no nobility—no aristocracy of the ind or of wealth—a Castilian arrogance pre- ails. Everybody is vain of his personal ap- earance, so that a cloth dealer would never ive his daughter to a tailor, or a carpenter arry a shoemaker's daughter.

When the daughter has visited the theatres ng enough and shown herself sufficiently at he promenades, followed, at some distance, by er mother, and her object of marrying has een gained, she asks for a rich equipment, not clothes and linen, but in silk dresses, jewelry, nd, above all, diamonds. No maid-servant ill marry a shoe-black unless he lays, at least, diamond breastpin on the altar of love. The ost necessary things are neglected, but there a lavish display of superfluities. When arried, the young lady rises at a late hour, pends a good part of the day on the sofa, rinks many cups of tea, receives from time to me, forgets the little she has learned, does ot write, read or work, and leaves all the ousehold duties to her numerous servants, all onetary cares to her husband. The latter oes at daybreak to Galata, spends his day in he office at Kaviar Khan, or on 'Change, and oes home at night. In winter, the couple, hether rich or not, visit the theatre, here they have a box, or at least a fourth of a ox. On Sunday morning, church and a walk ffer an excuse for displaying the richest toilet. he embassy balls, which unite all the fractions society, are naturally attended. So soon as he first beams of May sun burst forth, every- ody flies and settles down, either on the quay Therapia, or at Blyuk-de-reh and Yeni-Keni, the Bosphorus, on the Gulf of Kani-Ki, or nder the shady groves of the islands of Kalki nd Prinkipo. The town house is intrusted to poor family, who, in this way, get free lodg- gs, and a wooden house is hired for six onths, generally at a very high price, in hich the lady shuts herself up for the whole y. She dreams till evening on her eternal fa, and then goes out in a dazzling toilet, to re- esh herself in a coffee house on the beach.

The Pleasures of Illness.

Dickens's *All the Year Round*, in an article on the pleasures of illness," says:-

Nothing astonishes a weakly person who has een accustomed to illness so much as an un- sually long period of good health. It is some- ing he did not expect; it is like a gift to him. obust persons who have never been accustom- to physical suffering will find it difficult understand this feeling. Their wonder that they should ever be ill at all. I have oticed that the moral effect of illness upon e strong man is the moral effect of health pon the weak man. When a strong an is stricken down he takes to his prayers. ut the time when the weak man's thoughts e most elevated towards spiritual things is hen he is well. The latter is too thankful to eaven for its abundant mercies to begin hining the moment he is laid upon a bed of ckness. To my mind, that which produces a pirit of thankfulness is the best chastener of e heart. It is not a scourge, but a purifier. I ave no belief in the rod, either moral or phy- cal. When I am in health, and have the full njoyment of all my faculties, and when the in shines, and all nature is beautiful around e, then I am good. I cannot say that my eart is touched in the same way by affliction nd gloom. It is not then in a spiritual way at I profit by illness, but simply because it nables me to throw off my cares as I throw off y clothes, and put my mind to rest with my ody. To descend to some common-place par- culars in illustration of the pleasures of illness, will mention first of all the delight of being ble to think without a purpose. When I am ell, my thinking must take a practical irection. I have no time to indulge in loose ancy. Whatever thoughts may enter my ead, I must mould and shape them for use; I ust parcel out and pigeon-hole them. And ere is the involute process of thinking about oughts, overhauling the aforesaid mental igeon-holes to see that everything is ready to and—a process which is very weary and pain- l. But sitting here by the fireside, utterly in- apacitated, I give free rein to my fancy nd set myself to thinking about noth- g. And when you don't try to think, what easant thoughts enter your head unbidden! ou call upon the divine Nine, or any other ource of inspiration, until you are hoarse, with- ut bringing the pleasant fancy which pops pon you, like a fairy's gift. You sit by the fire ith your feet among the fenders, staring va- antly at the coals, and a vision of beauty re- eals itself in the flame. These are the pleasant ay-dreams which the mind enjoys when it has n opportunity of playing the idler.

ANOTHER LADY ARTIST—MISS FOLEY, OF BOS- ON.—Miss Foley, the artist has recently set sail om New York for Rome again. Of this lady a orrespondent writes:

"When in Rome last winter, I found one of e most interesting studios to be that of Miss oley, of Boston, a lady who went to Rome sev- ral years ago, to perfect herself in the art of ameo cutting. Her chief work was in portrait meos, and her success in these distinguished er above any other American devoted to the ame art. It was natural that her thoughts hould turn from this to the kindred art of sculp- ure, and Miss Foley's medallion portraits, well as her cameos, began to be sought. he had modelled a bust of Theodore arker before leaving Boston, and had ade one of the most interesting and xpressive heads I have seen. At ome I saw her engaged upon a bust of the son the sculptor Crawford, a boy of great beauty, hose head had in clay all the reality of an eal; and there was an exquisite medallion of asguccia, the famous Roman model, whose ich and splendid beauty has been re- eated in a thousand pictures, and in one rendered so faithfully, I fancy, as Miss Foley's medallion. The sculptress fterward modelled a head of Jeremiah, the rophet—grand, earnest, pathetic—and with is and other works she came, last summer, America. At Boston she modelled the head Longfellow, among those of other distin- uished men, and in New York she has een engaged on a medallion of Bryant, to be ut in marble at Rome, whither Miss Foley has t sail, accompanied by the good wishes of any friends and admirers of her talent."

LAMBS IN WINTER.—Mr. E. R. Andrews writes hus to the *Massachusetts Ploughman*: "Sheep hould be generously fed. Do not think to win- r them on swale hay, or let them pick around e barn-yard for a living. Give them good helter, plenty of bedding, a sufficiency of weet, early cut English hay or clover, and say half pint of grain per day, and roots if you ave them. If you have no roots, a little dry or et bran given occasionally, will tend to keep heir bowels in good order.

"From fifty ewes you can count on at least fty strong and hearty lambs. After the sheep ean, increase the grain to one pint each per ay, for the ewes, and inclose a small corner nto which the lambs (but not the ewes) can go; nd have a box with meal in it, (oil meal is the est,) constantly before them. In two or three eeks they will eat it greedily. Continue to ive grain even after the sheep are turned to asture, and through the first winter the lambs hould get their daily portion.

"But let me follow these lambs another year, upposing that they are not turned to the butch- r. There will be, say twenty choice ewe lambs, hich will be kept to form, after another year, part of the breeding flock. The others, mostly ethers, will be prepared for the market as mutton."

A NARROW ESCAPE.—"A correspondent in New York writes us," says the *Country Gentle- an*, "that he has intelligence from a friend in England, of some interest to the agricultural ommunity, and illustrating the importance of he present law prohibiting the importation of English stock. It is to the effect that a number of cattle, intended for slaughter during the voy- ge of the Great Eastern when engaged in lay- ing the Atlantic telegraph cable last summer, were infected with the cattle plague, and died f it shortly after the return of that vessel: while, if she had successfully concluded her trip o our shores, such of them as were then uncon- umed would probably have disseminated the irst seeds of the disease on this side of the At- antic. The length of her voyage having been omewhat uncertain, and those on board being isposed to avoid any risk of lacking fresh meat among the luxries of the excursion, the number f cattle taken was known to be unusually arge, and if the facts are as above stated, there an be little doubt that the failure of the enter- rise has been worth much more to America n the salvation of our domestic animals, than ts success would have been in the more speedy communication of foreign news."

SPERM LUBRICATOR.

Important Invention

Something which our Manufacturers have long desired.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR

Lard Oil,

And Sold for $30 per barrel less.

Read

The following recommendations from some of ou well known manufacturers. It is pronounced by a equal to Lard Oil:

PITTSBURGH, November 16th, 1865.—We are using the "Sperm Lubricator," manufactured by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., in cutting screws and on our machinery, and find it equal to lard oil in every respect. We use no other oil.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
110 Water and 104 Front streets.

PEARL FLOUR MILLS, Allegheny City, November 10th, 1865.—MESSRS. BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO., 22 Market street.—Gents: I have been using your Sperm Lubricator for the past year or more, and can recommend it as being equal to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. I use your oil for the cylinder, for burning, and in fact for everything that oil is required for about the Mill. I also used it on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and all the engineers thought with me that it was the best oil they had ever tried.

Yours, respectfully, NATHAN PETTYS,
Engineer at Pearl Mills—R. T. Kennedy & Co.

CONTINENTAL MACHINE WORKS, Allegheny City, November 17th, 1865.—We are now using, and have been, for the past year, the "Sperm Lubricator," an oil manufactured by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., Pittsburgh, on engine and machinery, screw cutting, chasing, and on our fan, running 2,800 revolutions per minute, and find it equal in every respect to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. We do not hesitate to recommend the oil as the best we have ever used, being more durable than any we have heretofore tested.

JENNINGS & CO.

We also refer by special permission to Messrs. Morehead & Co., Soho Iron Works, and Messrs. Craig Bros., Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters.

The Sperm Lubricator is manufactured only by us.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,
22 Market street.

The Oil is put up in 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages to suit purchasers. dec4-3meod

FIERY SERPENTS,

OR THE EGGS OF PHAROH'S SERPENTS. A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. H. Super, Druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agent for Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McClarran & McKennan. del8

BANNER COTTON MILLS,

PARK, PAINTER & CO.,

Warehouse, Nos. 149 First and 180 Second Streets

PITTSBURGH PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..............WM. HENDERSON.

Second night of the engagement of the popular American Actress,

MISS JULIA DALY.

Second appearance of the favorite Comedian,

MR. SAM RYAN.

Who will support Miss Daly.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 20th,

OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

To conclude with the Irish Drama, entitled

THE FAIR OF MULLINGAR.

BUILDING FUND

FAIR AND FESTIVAL

OF THE

Universalist Church,

AT CITY HALL, DIAMOND,

Commencing FEBRUARY 19th, and continuing nightly. A variety of Singing, Tableaux, Living Statuary, and other interesting amusements have been provided for, closing with Promenade Concerts. A collection of articles will be on sale. Oysters and refreshments can be obtained in the Hall. Admission to the Hall, 25c; Concert Tickets, 50c. fe16-13t

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged **ten cents per line.** *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* **fifty cents.**

WANTED—SERVANT.

WANTED—House Servant Wanted, to do Cooking and general house work for a small family. Good wages paid to one of experience, well recommended. Apply at 132 WYLIE STREET. fe17-6t

WANTED—OFFICES.

WANTED—Two or Three Rooms on the ground floor, or, if a good stairway, the first floor in the neighborhood of Wood, Market, St. Clair or Fifth street. Apply at the office of the Standard Refinery, 24 Wood street. fe15-6t

WANTED—A SITUATION.

WANTED—A situation by a young man as Book-Keeper or Salesman in a store or warehouse; has had four years' experience in the Wholesale Fruit, Produce and Commission business. Good references given. Inquire at KAY & CO.'S, No 55 Wood street, fe20-2t

WANTED—A situation by a young man as Salesman in the Dry Goods or Grocery Business; good reference given. Address S. S. this office. fe20-2t

WANTED—A Situation by a Young Married Man, in a Clothing or Dry Goods House. Is a good salesman and can give good references. A note sent to "JAMES," COMMERCIAL office, will be answered immediately. fe14-6t

WANTED—BOARD.

WANTED—BOARDING—A good ROOM (unfurnished) suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be had at 67 GRANT STREET. fe20-2t

WANTED — Board in a Private Family, or where there are but few boarders, for a gentleman and his wife. Price must be reasonable. Give full particulars, by addressing "BOARD," Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL Office. fe14-tf

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—A Gentleman wants to rent in a good locality in Pittsburgh, a ROOM, suitable for lodging, furnished or unfurnished. Address, stating terms, A. B. C., Postoffice, Lock Box 98. fe20-tf

WANTED—On Fifth, Sixth or Wood streets, a Large sized ROOM, with good light, for a light manufacturing business. Address "A. M.," COMMERCIAL Office. fe15-tf

WANTED.—TO RENT—A gentleman desires a FURNISHED ROOM for a lodging apartment, within five or six minutes' walk of the Postoffice. Address C. R. D. Postoffice Box 256. fe9-tf

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED.—A Good House, with from Nine to Twelve Rooms, in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, or vicinity, for a good tenant. Address, immediately, "C. M. T." COMMERCIAL Office. fe19-tf

WANTED—To Rent a House, Containing Twelve Rooms. The House must be in a good neighborhood, plenty of yard room, &c. Possession wanted 1st of April, or sooner. Address communications to "H. B.," at COMMERCIAL office. fe14-5t

WANTED.—TO RENT—A House containing nine to twelve rooms, suitable for boarding house. Address JOHN HANNAN, at this office, giving location and where owner may be seen. ja23-tf

WANTED—TO CAPITALISTS.

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PHARMACEUTIST,
fe10-tf Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful suburban Residence in Oakland, recently occupied by Capt. T. M. Harton, near the termination of Craft avenue. This property contains about one and one-fifth acres, and is beautifully situated and tastefully laid out, and on which is a neat BRICK DWELLING, containing seven rooms, besides a basement wash house and fine cellar; stabling and outhouses; also, a well of excellent water. Possession given immediately. Inquire of

W. & D. RINEHART,
fe17-6t No. 149 and 151 Wood street.

FOR SALE—

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING,

containing 11 rooms, No. 166 Lacock, a few doors above Federal street, Allegheny. The house is supplied with gas, hot and cold water, and everything in good order. Possession given April 1st. Inquire of

W. & D. RINEHART,
fe17-6t No. 149 and 151 Wood street.

FOR SALE—

A valuable Lot on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the mouth of Federal street, 51 feet 8 inches in front, and running 216 feet back, on which is a Frame Dwelling, containing four tenements; also, a brick stable, with capacity for four horses. Inquire of

W. & D. RINEHART,
fe17-6t No. 149 and 151 Wood street.

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND FARM FOR SALE—A valuable Water Power, with about 40 acres of land. 20 clear, balance well timbered, mostly with white ash; there is a frame mill building, 16 by 32 feet, dwelling of five rooms, barn, &c. The mill has been used as a Cheese Box Factory, being located in a cheese manufacturing district, and would be a good location for the making of varieties of wooden ware. Also a splendid place for a tannery. For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

G. S. BATES,
fe17 Butler st, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

No. 226 North Avenue, Allegheny city, within ten minutes' walk from Pittsburgh. Inquire of

J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
fe10-tf Bakewell's Building, 71 Grant st.

CHEAPEST COAL LANDS

IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Will be sold, cheaper than any other land of like quality, similar resources and an equal distance from the city, 162 ACRES, UNDERLAID WITH THE BEST COAL. There are two beds of LIMESTONE, one suitable for a flux in the blast furnace, the other for building purposes, &c. The tract consists of two Farms, 81 Acres, each, with DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, Stable, Fruit Orchards, &c. The Coal is of the very best quality, and can be tested, a pit being open on the place. The Coal will be transported over the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, the Farm lying close to the town of Mansfield, and, by the Washington Pike, four miles from the city.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
fe14 Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a tract of land, situated in North Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, containing 148 acres, under the very best state of cultivation; it is three miles from New Castle, one mile from Mahoningtown, at the junction of the Mahoning Valley and Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad. The farm is well watered. There are two dwelling houses on the premises, a good bank barn, and other out houses, all in good repair. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to JOHN P. McGLATHERY, on the premises, Crescent Postoffice. fe15-1m

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, the first day of March next, at the HOTEL OF STEPHEN PARSONS, Federal and Fifth streets, CAMDEN, New Jersey, the Tuckahoe Glass Factory Property, situate on Tuckahoe river, in the county of Cumberland, New Jersey, containing about twenty-two acres of excellent land, all the necessary buildings for the manufacture of Cylinder Window Glass, a Brick Mansion House, twenty Tenant Houses, a large two-story Store House with cellar, a Blacksmith Shop and a large Barn. Freight from vessels is landed within one hundred yards of the factory. The Camden and Cape May Railroad is three and a half miles distant. A supply of wood for manufacturing purposes can be obtained in the neighborhood at low prices. Persons may readily visit these premises by leaving the cars of the aforesaid Railroad at Woodbine Station. The village of Tuckanoe is pleasantly situated and healthful, and contains three churches and several schools.

Terms of sale cash upon delivery of deed.
For further particulars inquire of

SAMUEL STILLE,
fe12-eod 2w Batsto New Jersey.

FOR SALE—

Forty-eight acres of Land, at Edgewood Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Any person wishing lots for a country residence would do well to call and see the above before purchasing elsewhere, as they will be divided into lots to suit purchasers from 2 up to 10, 20 or 30 acres. All the lots will have a front on the Railroad and within two minutes' walk to the Station from any of the lots. Inquire at JNO. GRAZIER'S, 119 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also, at the same place, a splendid Swiss Cottage, just new, containing seven rooms, together with about Sixteen Acres of Ground, with a splendid young orchard of about fifty good bearing apple trees. Also, plenty of water on the place. Any person wanting to get a nice home would do well to call soon at

JNO. GRAZIER'S,
fe12-2w 119 Water street.

FOR SALE.

Within five minutes' walk of Torrens Station, a FRAME HOUSE of 8 rooms, with from ½ to 3½ Acres of Ground to suit purchaser. This property will be for rent if not sold before the 10th of March next. Persons desirous of purchasing can take the 11.40 A. M. train (Pa. RR.) and return on the 1.40 P. M. getting off and on at Torrens Station, thereby losing only two hours. Inquire at the residence of GEO. FINEY near the Station and the premises. fe10-2w

LIBERTY STREET PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The large CORNER LOT on Liberty and Pitt streets, 60 by 120 feet, with two Brick Dwellings on Pitt, and one Brick Dwelling on Liberty street, with several frame shops. Address

JOHN WAY, JR.,
ja19-1m Sewickleyville, Allegheny co., Pa.

FOR SALE—

A large and elegant brick dwelling, containing 9 rooms, with finished attic, basement and bath room. The lot is 93 feet front by 165 feet back; on which are also a brick stable and carriage house, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Inquire at 159 Centre avenue, or address L., lock-box No. 90, Pittsburgh P. O. ja30-1m

ISLAND RUN OIL TERRITORY

FOR SALE.

Lands at the justly celebrated Island Run and Little Beaver Creek for sale, where as yet every well has proved a success. Also, interests or shares in wells producing, or in process of boring. Address

CHARLES B. HURST,
ja10-3m Rochester, Pa.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg, 11 acres, 136 perches of Land, a fine new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

ja13-tf J. S. KING.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—FOR SALE.—The Avery Mansion on Washington street, Fourth Ward, Allegheny. The Lot is about 200 feet deep, and the purchaser can have 75, 80, or 100 feet front as may be desired. Also, adjoining the above a number of beautiful building lots, on one of which is a frame cottage of 5 rooms. Inquire of

R. B. FRANCIS,
Jan5-tf Controller's office, City Hall, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

A three story BRICK HOUSE, of nine rooms, situated near corner of Chestnut and North Canal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny city. Also, Brick House of six rooms, situated No. 291 Shannapin street, or North Common, Allegheny city. Inquire of

NELSON & EDMONDSON,
dec12-tf Attorneys at-Law, 114 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—

5 Lots on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Inquire at

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,
no11-tf Washington street.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE—

Seventy-five Acres of Ground

Beautifully located for Suburban Residences, and

Suitable for Gardening Purposes,

SITUATED IN CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP,

Two miles from the city and contiguous to Nimick Station, Steubenville Railroad.

For terms apply to

N. P. SAWYER,

dec5 No. 47 Wood street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES P. TANNER,

No 56 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Has just received a large and entirely fresh stock of Ladies, Misses' and Children's, Men's, Boy's and Youth's

BOOTS,

BALMORALS,

POLANDERS, &c.

BUFFALOES,

ARCTIC GAITERS and

RUBBER OVERSHOES,

BUSKINS, &c.

Which will be sold by the case or dozen, at a small profit.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

J. P. TANNER,
dec22-3m 56 Wood street.

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
No. 133 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		*Depart.*	
Mail	1.50 a m	Day Express	2.20 a m
Fast Line	2.40 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.25 a m	Altoona Accom.	7.10 a m
Penn'a No. 1	7.55 a m	Cincinnati Exp.	8.50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	10.42 a m
Johnstown Acm	10.05 a m	Mail	11.40 a m
Baltimore Exp.	1.20 p m	Penn'a No. 1	3.00 p m
Altoona Accom.	10.50 p m	Phila. Express	3 55 p m
Wall's No. 3	1.50 p m	Johnstown Ac.	4.15 p m
Phila. Express	2.05 p m	Wall's No. 3	6.05 p m
Penn'a No. 2	6.25 p m	Fast Line	10.00 p m
Erie Mail	12.35 p m	Penn'a No. 2	10.30 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.05 a. m., and arrive in Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2 00 p. m.

An Agent of Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the depot, take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of this city. Office No. 410 Penn street—open day and night—where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

fe12 W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangements.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1865, Passenger trains will be arranged to run as follows:

Leave Pittsburgh.		Arrive at Kittanning.
Mail	6:45 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
Express	5:10 p. m.	8:10 p. m
Accommodation	1:40 p. m.	

Leaving Kittanning.		Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Mail	3:10 p. m.	6:10 p. m.
Express	7:50 a. m.	11 a. m
Accommodation		9 a. m

F. WRIGHT,
dec2 Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1865, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:15 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express " "	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second " "	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Second " "	4:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to
H. C. SHALLENBERGER, Agent.
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

1865. PITTSBURGH, 1865.

Columbus and Cincinnati R. R

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA

STEUBENVILLE to
COLUMBUS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE,
INDIANAPOLIS,
ST. LOUIS,

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after MONDAY, November 20, trains leave and arrive at the Union Depot as follows:

	Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line	2:50 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
Mail	8:00 "	3:35 P. M.
Express	2:20 P. M.	12:55 A. M.
Steubenv'e Accommodation	4:00 "	10:10 A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.
oc9-tf

1865 THE PITTSBURGH, 1865.

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after November 19th, 1865, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Cincin'l. & Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	2:50 a. m.	2:50 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Express	1:45 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
Express	2:45 p. m.		
Mail	7:00 a. m.	6:00 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
For New Castle and Erie			6:40 a. m.

Returning, Arrive at Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W., 1:50 a. m. 3:10 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 9:00 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 11:15 a. m. 2:30 p. m. 9:30 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

N. B.	Roch'r.	N. C.	Economy.	Wellsville
9:00 a.m.	2:05 p. m.	8:50 p. m.	10:30 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
11:50 a. m.				
4:20 p. m.				
5:40 p. m.				

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:30 a. m 8:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 2:30 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 12:20 a. m.
C. & P. R. R..........10:00 a. m.

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny City,
my15 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

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HERON WORKS.

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & COMPANY,
MACHINISTS, IRON FOUNDERS, AND RIVER AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS.

☞ Especial attention invited to their Adjustable Cut-Off, recently patented, for Stationary Engines.
fe6-ly

A. BRADLEY.........W. VANKIRK.........J. S. BRADLEY

ETNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING,

STOVES,

Among which are the celebrated

EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN,
(Coal Stoves,) the
POMONA, AND IRONSIDES,
(Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATE, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

Office and warehouse, corner of Second and Wood street, Pittsburgh. oc14-ly

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 130 and 132 Second street Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

C. H. SPANG. B. R. HERRON. J. W. CHALFANT

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

Warehouse, Nos. 91 and 93 WATER STREET

je5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. M. ROLFE. JOSEPH DILWORTH.
J. H. SWETT. GEORGE PORTER.

DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKS.

Office, cor Water st. and Cherry alley. au15-ly

BRANDS AND STAMPS

Cut to Order, in Every Style,

BY

JAMES BOWEN,

my13 136 WOOD STREET

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street.

G. W. KIEFER...............................WM. HUMMEL

GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.

KIEFER & HUMMEL,

(Successors to Kiefer, Straub & Co.,)

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Leather.

☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES CALF-SKINS, BEEF TALLOW and CHESTNUT OAK BARK.

Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja28-ly

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Solid Hub Car Wheels.

se17 No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets. Pittsburgh dec21-tf

ARSENAL GLASS WORKS.

MODES, RYRIE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

BLACK AND GREEN GLASSWARE

DRUGGISTS' WARE, BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS, CARBOYS, &c.

Warehouse, No. 144 Water street, between Smithfield and Grant streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

We warrant our wares to be superior to any manufactured west of the mountains. Always on hand, Glassware of the above description. All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Particular attention paid to Private Moulds.
au4-ly

10 TONS

CAUSTIC SODA,

10 TONS

SAL SODA.

Arriving and for sale by

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
ja19 63 WOOD STREET.

J. E. CONNOR, Manufacturer of the latest improved Screw, Lever and Drop Presses; Cutting and Stamping Dies; and general agent for the far famed Olmsted's late improved combined Double Seamer and Setting Down Machine; combined Circular, Square and Bevel Cutters, and Tinners' Tools of all kinds made to order.

Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Adams street,
ap15 BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

PRODUCE.—

50 bbls. Green Apples;
2 " Flaxseed;
3 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
No. 130 and 132 Second street.

100 BBLS. NEW CORN MEAL in store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
ja17 18 Smithfield street

CONTINENTAL

MACHINE WORKS.

JENNINGS & CO.,

No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.,
Machinists and manufacturers of their improved patent

Boring Tools for Oil Wells,

Jack Screws,
Housen Screws,
Timber Wheel Screws,
Water Tweyers, &c.

Bridge and other Bolts, all sizes, and Machine Jobbing of all kinds done promptly to order. [dec20-3m

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JONES & LAUGHLINS,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR

BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON,
BRIDGE IRON,
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COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,
TRAM RAILS, punch'd and counter sunk,
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLE
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS,
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

Warehouse and Office,
120 WATER, AND 158 FRONT.
Branch House, NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST.,
jy8 Chicago, Ills.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS,

ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

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Best Refined Tool Cast Steel

Spring, Plow, Blister and Saw Steel, Railroad Car Springs and Spring Steel, Axle Springs, Steel Tire, &c. best Cast Steel suitable for Oil Tools. Warehouse, 83 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap8

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Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boul or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. ja21-ly

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SLIGO IRON WORKS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS,

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JOHN MAFFETT, 127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking beam irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT,
fe17 P. O. Box 112.

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ERSKINE, HAMMOND & McMATH,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick, and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh,
HERRON & CO.,
ap24-ly Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

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Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Findings, &c.

Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes. Office and Salesroom, 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. [oc3-6m

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This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Frogs and Turnouts for Coal Roads, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points Cultivators, and Foundry Castings in general.

IRON AND METAL TURNING,

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Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and

SHEET CAST STEEL.

Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, &c.
Office: Corner Ross and First streets, two blocks above Menongahela House. se27-ly

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Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.

We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam engines for oil wells, with flue or portable boiler Hunter shafts, Derrick fixtures, &c., &c. dec-tf

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Continues to manufacture all descriptions of wagons, carts, drays, wheelbarrows, store, steamboat, Railroad and Express baggage trucks. The celebrated Prairie Bird and Meadow Lark Wheel Horse Rakes, Harpoon and Pronged Hay Elevator, &c. All made of the best material and warranted. Office at Works, corner Marshall street and Marion avenue, front of Penitentiary, Allegheny.

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Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Bolts, Nuts, Washers, and Thimble Skeins.

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Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Stuks, Bedstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow-ware Castings, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements.

Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Jobbing and Machine Castings, lighter heavy, made to order. ja25-1

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JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL & AQUA AMMONIA,

Office No. 15 Market Street,

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CAR WHEELS AND AXLES.

Having purchased the right to manufacture

Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,

We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly

Superior Rolled Axles.

no15-ly JONES & LAUGHLINS

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Three doors above St. Charles Hotel. No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

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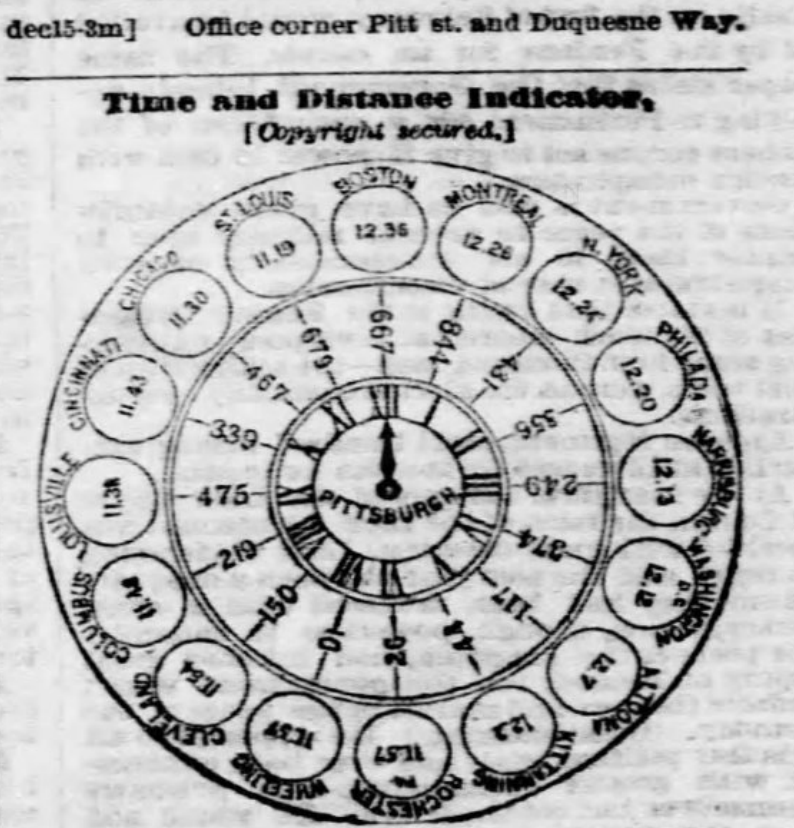

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The Daily Commercial

THIRD EDITION

6 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Moravian.

The Queen's Speech to Parliament.

Letter From Admiral Pareja.

PORTLAND, February 20—1:30 A. M.—The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool February 8th, via Londonderry on the 9th instant, has arrived.

The steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th. The steamship Hansa, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 8th. The steamship St. David, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 9th. The steamship Erin, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 8th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Queen Victoria opened Parliament on the 6th. Her speech expresses satisfaction at the successful termination of the American war, and the abolition of slavery, and says that the correspondence relative to rebel cruisers will be laid before Parliament.

The proposed address of the French Senate in reply to the Emperor's speech, repudiates the idea that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico under American menaces.

The United States war steamers Canandaigua and Shenandoah arrived at Madeina January 21st, from Boston.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 7th were unimportant. Mr. Potter, in the House of Commons, moved for a copy of the correspondence relative to the removal of Mr. Gordon from the magistracy in Jamaica, and the circumstances connected with the Morant Bay lockup case. The motion was agreed to.

Lord Dufferin remains in the Ministry, and succeeds Marquis Hartingdon as Under Secretary of War.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* announces St. Aufeld's acceptance of the Under Secretaryship of India.

Lord Monteazle died on the 7th.

The Dublin police had discovered a Fenian armory in that city.

The circular of Guion & Co., Liverpool, shows that the exports of British textile fabrics from that port for New York, during January, are greatly in excess of any previous year. Referring to this statement, the *Times'* city article says it is stated that thus far, during February, there is a considerable decrease in shipments, and that the decrease is expected to continue, owing to fulfilments of contracts and the absence of French orders coming forward.

SPAIN AND CHILI.—The London *Times* publishes a translation of a letter from the late Admiral Pareja, written just before his suicide, to a friend in Europe. It shows that he was overwhelmed with the idea of having inflicted the calamity of war on two friendly nation. He says: "This letter will convey to you the news of my death. The errors of judgment, and not of will, with which I have unfortunately misguided the government of my Queen, can't have any other expiation. I have been unjust and prejudiced against Tovera. Request him to pardon me. He did not know this republic better than any one else, and his advice and proceedings were ever safe and sound. *It is* the interest of our country to embrace the first moment to make peace with Chili."

A telegram from Rotterdam, says the Chilian privateer Independencia remained at Temeuse, closely watched by a Dutch frigate.

In the Spanish Senate, during a debate on the address in response to the Queen's speech, the Minister of State said the recognition of Italy by Spain had no significance beyond the renewal of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries. An amendment which had been proposed, regretting the recognition of the Italian Kingdom, was rejected by one hundred against sixty-five votes.

FRANCE.—The Corps Legislatif, by a vote of a hundred and fifty-eight to fifty-eight, resolved that the proposals of the Minister of Finance relative to the augmentation of the sinking fund should be referred to the Committee on the Budget.

Bourse firmer. Rentes 68f. 90c.

THE DUTCHIES.—A public meeting recently held at Altana to consider the state of the Duchies, has given rise to a correspondence between the two great German Powers. Austria expressed her decided approval of the proceedings of the meeting.

INDIA.—The mails of January 13th from Bombay, and January 7th from Calcutta, had been received. The news is unimportant.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mails from Table Bay to January 2d had been received. The Basuto war continued unchanged in Notal. The Colenso difficulty was still unsettled.

The January mails from various parts of West and East Africa were received. The news is devoid of interest. Trade was very dull at all the ports, except at Bolthursh, where it was brisk.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The discount market was without any new feature.

The bank rate remains at eight per cent., and in the open market the quotation is only fractionally lower. Funds are dull but steady.

The following is a summary of the news dispatched by the steamer City of Baltimore.

Queen Victoria opened Parliament in person on the 6th. Prayer was read by the Lord Chancellor. She opens by announcing the approaching marriage of the Princess Helena, and regretting the death of the King of Belgium. She says the foreign relations are satisfactory, and the recent meetings of French and English fleets tended to confirm the existing friendship. She rejoices that the American civil war has been successfully terminated, and that the people are wisely repairing its ravages. The abolition of slavery calls forth her cordial sympathy and congratulations. It is also satisfactory to state that the slave trade on the African coast has been reduced to very narrow limits.

The correspondence relative to injuries to American commerce by cruisers under the Confederate flag, will be laid before Parliament. Satisfaction is expressed at the renewal of diplomatic relations with Brazil, and regret at the Spanish-Chilian difficulty, but the good offices of England and France have been accepted. Treaties with Austria and Japan are referred to with satisfaction.

The deplorable events in Jamaica are referred to with regret, and the measures taken in the matter are detailed. Proceedings still in progress in North America for confederation are watched with interest, and great importance is attached to the object. Great concern is expressed for the cattle plague, and deep sympathy for the sufferers. The Fenian conspiracy is referred to as adverse alike to authority, property, and religion. The authority of law has been warmly and impartially vindicated. Reference is then made to sundry local measures, including one on reform.

A warm debate ensued in both houses on the government's course in regard to the cattle plague. An amendment censuring the Government was moved in the House of Lords, but was withdrawn, and an address in reply to the speech was passed. Debate in the Commons stands adjourned.

LONDON, February 9.—The *Times'* city article says the discount market is without alteration, the demand being steady both at bank and elsewhere. On the Stock Exchange money was in rather better supply yesterday at 6½@7 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, February 9.—In the House of Commons yesterday, The Odonoughue moved an amendment to the address, declaring it the duty of Ministers to examine into the causes of dissatisfaction, and remove them. After a general debate on Fenianism, the amendment was rejected by 346 to 25, and the address agreed to. The steamer Hecla left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 6th, direct for Boston.

Secretary Charles Wood has resigned the office of Secretary of State for India.

The *Times* warmly eulogizes Mr. Wood's official career.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, February 8.—Cotton had advanced three-fourth penny for American, while other descriptions were ¼@½ penny lower. Sales of the week, 75,000 bales. Sales on Friday, 15,000 bales, the market closing with holders demanding a further advance.

Breadstuffs are very dull and tending downwards. Provisions steady. Lard advancing.

Consols, 86⅝@86¾; 5-20s, 67¼@67¾; Illinois Central shares, 74½@75; Erie shares, 52¾@53¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £108,500.

Satterthwait's Circular of the evening of the 7th says: Notwithstanding the depression on the Stock Exchange, American securities have remained firm. 5-20s have been in demand for investment, both in the London market and for European account, and in the absence of any large shipments have advanced nearly one per cent., closing at 67⅝@67¾. Illinois Central and Erie remained steady until after official hours on the 7th, when telegrams were received from New York to the 27th ult., reporting a flat market, which caused depression and a decline, Illinois closing at 74½@75, and Erie at 52¾@53¼. Five twenties were unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, February 8.—Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour dull and nominal. Wheat inactive and declining; winter red, 10@10s 6d. Corn flat at 28@29s for mixed.

Provisions—Bigland & Co., reported beef steady. Pork firmer. Bacon firmer and 1s@2s higher. Butter still declining. Cheese tends upwards, and prices of the finer qualities are higher. Lard still advancing. Tallow firm at 47s 6d.

Provisions—Petroleum firm; refined, 2s 4d@2s 5d.

THE FENIANS.

Preparing for an Outbreak—Proposal to Suspend the Habeas Corpus—Fenian Bazaars and Concerts Prohibited—Trepidation in Liverpool.

The Fenian commission still continued the trial of prisoners in Dublin, but it was expected the court would rise in a day or two.

The Dublin *Mail* says it was rumored that the occasion of a "drawing room," to be held at the Castle on the first of February, would be availed of by the Fenians for an *emeute*. The same paper states that the Government intends applying to Parliament for a suspension of the habeas corpus act to give it power to deal with foreign conspirators.

Government is said to have given commissions of the peace to several military men to enable them to act independently of civil magistrates in case of disturbances.

It is stated that owing to the Fenian tendencies of the stock laborers at Liverpool—numbering some four thousand men—the authorities of that town were on the alert to check any demonstrations.

Another regiment, eight hundsed strong, embarked at Liverpool on the 30th for Ireland.

At the inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor of Dublin the toast of the Lord Lieutenant was received with great cheering. Lord Wodehouse, in reply, said the past year had been a chequered one; they had been menaced with a conspiracy, which, though powerless to endanger the peace of the kingdom, had inflicted great injury on Ireland; but the government would enforce the laws and maintain the peace of the country. (Great cheering.) He appealed to all whether political trials had ever been conducted with greater impartiality. The prisoners themselves had confessed this. He would add that the government would employ every means to maintain the peace, knowing they had the support of all classes in Ireland, for not one man of position had joined the conspiracy, which aimed at the confiscation of property.

There was great cheering during the delivery of these sentiments.

THE LATEST.

DUBLIN, February 1, 1866.—A notice was issued by the Police Commissioners last night prohibiting the holding of the fancy fair and bazaar in aid of the families of the State prisoners, which was announced for to-night.

The concert announced for to-morrow night for the same purpose is also prohibited, the Commissioners stating that they have received information that the meetings are intended for the purpose of assembling a number of persons engaged in treasonable practices, and that such meetings, if permitted, are likely to endanger the public peace.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF

MERCHANT BAR IRON

Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands

CITY MATTERS.

TEMPERANCE!

Opposition to the New License Bill.

THE MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.

Animated Discussions Pro and Con.

SENATORS BIGHAM AND GRAHAM ON THE STAND.

The Proposed New Bill Denounced.

According to previous announcement, a meeting of citizens of Allegheny, opposed to the passage of the new license law, was held in Excelsior Hall last evening, and was very largely attended.

On motion of Thomas Smith, Esq., Mayor Morrison was called to the chair, and Messrs. Robert S. Smith, Wm. Bell and Casper Gang appointed Secretaries.

The chairman read the call for the meeting, after which George Cochrane, Esq., announced that the Hon. James L. Graham, member of the State Senate, was present, and moved that he be called upon to explain the provisions of the liquor bill now before the Legislature.

R. H. Kerr, Esq., of Ross township, hoped that the bill would be read before any action was taken. A copy of the bill was handed to the Chairman, who read it to the meeting.

Mr. Kerr favored the passage of the bill, and hoped that any gentleman who had objections to it would state them. He was proceeding to deliver an address, when the Chairman called him to order, stating that the meeting had been called by citizens of Allegheny, and the gentleman's natural modesty should prevent him from endeavoring to lead it. Mr. Kerr repudiated any idea of interfering, and resumed his seat.

Hon. James L. Graham stated that he had not attended the meeting with any purpose of sustaining the bill, but merely to hear what objections could be urged against it. He declined making an extended speech, but signified his willingness to make any explanations required.

Mr. N. Ballentine, of Temperanceville, said the bill had been sprung upon the people of the county by their representatives. It was no improvement on the old law, its only recommendation being a provision for the erection of a workhouse.

Mr. Graham desnied that the bill had been sprung upon the people. It had been prepared by his colleague (Mr. Bigham) and read in place on the first or second week of the session of the Senate. It had been published in a Pittsburgh paper on the same day it had been presented to the Senate.

John D. Bailey thought it would be well to institute a series of interrogatories to Mr. Graham, and proposed first: Had any temperance men in the county received a copy of the bill until it had passed the Senate? and secondly, are our representatives not aware that twenty thousand dollars have been raised by the liquor dealers to carry the bill through?

Mr. Graham stated that he had forwarded copies of the bill from Harrisburg to Rev. A. K. Bell, Professor L. H. Eaton, and other well known temperance men. After it had been read in place it was referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, of which the speaker was Chairman. He had held it back for three weeks, and as no protests against its final passage had been received, he had a right to assume that it met with the approval of the citizens of the county. It had been called up unexpectedly, and passed by the Senate, but if it did not give satisfaction it was not yet too late to kill it. In regard to the liquor dealers raising a fund of twenty thousand dollars, he knew nothing. He had never seen a dollar of such money, nor had he ever conversed with any liquor dealer on the subject. He had been a temperance man for thirty years, and had never visited grog-shops to secure votes. He was not an advocate for the bill. Under the present law there were twelve hundred unlicensed houses where liquor was sold. Whisky can now be procured by any man who has a dime to pay for it. Under the new law applicants for license would be compelled to give a heavy bond, and as many of the proprietors of the low doggeries which now curse our cities could not furnish the required security, they would be compelled to close them. The penalties for infractions of the law were severe, and could be readily imposed. Senator Donovan had endeavored to have the provisions in regard to the bonds stricken out, but the effort was unsuccessful.

On motion of Thos. Smith, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: Rev. Wm. D. Howard, D. D., Rev. John B. Clark, D. D., Rev. A. K. Bell, D. D., Dr. Thos. F. Dale, Josiah King and John A. Myler. The committee retired and in a short time returned and reported the following:

The committee appointed to give expression to the views of this meeting on a bill now before the Legislature, entitled, "an act regulating the granting of liquor licenses to eating houses, and punishing the unlicensed sale of liquors in Allegheny county," report:

First. That said bill should not be enacted into a law, because no such change in the liquor license law of Allegheny county has been asked for by the people, nor to any extent have they been apprised of the intention on the part of our representatives to introduce such a bill, nor even yet is the project known to the mass of the people of the county.

Second. That said bill should not become the law of the county, because that while it professes to protect us more fully from the evils of intemperance, by raising the price of licenses and requiring bail in a sum of money, we feel fully assured it will, by throwing wide open the door for all to engage in the retail liquor business, greatly increase the evil it would restrain. The retailer has but to add to the price of his liquor to make good his increased expense for license, and the bail required he will, as a general rule, have to secure from his fellow retailers, or the wholesale dealer of whom he purchases, or of whom he promises to purchase his liquors, thereby virtually making the retailers but the agents of the wholesale dealers, who will open a house wherever customers can be found, without any reference to whether a house of entertainment is or is not needed in that locality.

Third. That said bill should not pass, because the wants of the community in the premises require not new laws or alterations of old ones, but the rigid enforcement of our laws as they now exist. If, rigidly enforced, they fail to do for us all we can expect from any laws based on the principles of our liquor license system, then, and not till then, should they be altered or set aside. Therefore,

Resolved, By the people of Allegheny city, in town meeting assembled, that we ask of the members of the House of Representatives from Allegheny county, that they use their influence and best efforts to prevent the further progress of said bill; and that we hereby protest against all such hasty legislation in the local affairs of the county as has marked the introduction and passage of this bill through the Senate.

Resolved, That we ask at the hands of our Courts and municipal authorities of our city, in view of the increasing evil of intemperance, that they seek, to the fullest extent of the power vested in them, to enforce the present license law in all its parts, and that in so doing we pledge to them our hearty co-operation.

Mr. Graham said that before the resolutions were adopted he would like to hear what the committee meant by "hasty legislation." The bill was held back nearly a month after it had been read in place, published in the newspapers the attention of the Court directed to it, and every possible effort made to give it publicity.

Mr. Bell replied that the committee did not desire to cast any reflections upon the gentlemen, but few of the people of the county had read the bill. It might have been published, but it had never had come under his observation.

Mr. Graham said that when he sent copies of the bill to this city, he supposed it would be read in the temperance meetings, and if it did not render satisfaction that a protest would be forwarded to him.

Hon. T. J. Bigham stated that he had drawn up the bill at the request of a large number of persons who desired to remove the temperance question from political grounds, and make it a matter of business. Its basis was similar to the law which had been in force in Philadelphia for the past fifteen years. No liquor dealer had dictated it, or had ever received a copy of the bill from him.

Mr. Bailey said that it had been asserted that the bill had been created in Pittsburgh in June last, and money to the amount of $20,000 had been collected and forwarded to Harrisburg to assist in its passage.

Mr. Bigham was not aware of the fact that money had been used. He had not received any. He avowed himself the author of the bill, and was responsible for it. He feared the gentleman referred to his imagination for facts.

James Marshall, Esq., thought that when charges were made against gentlemen they should be either substantiated or withdrawn. He wanted to see fair play, and thought the Senators were being used outrageously. If it could be proven that Senators Graham and Bigham had received money for using their influence for the passage of the bill he would furnish ropes, and they could hang them. Considerable money goes to Harrisburg every year, but it was generally received by the "lobby" members.

Dr. Howard esteemed both the gentlemen, and numbered them among his friends. He was satisfied that there was no truth in the assertion.

Mr. Bailey said that he had not made any direct charge against any one. Money had been subscribed by liquor dealers and sent to Harrisburg, and he was prepared to prove his assertion.

Rev. Dr. Wilson had been informed that twenty thousand dollars had been raised to pass such a bill as the one under discussion, and had so stated at a temperance meeting held in Dr. Clark's church on the second of January last. He did not believe, however, that either Mr. Graham or Mr. Bigham would touch such money.

Mr. Bigham said that he had never been approached by a liquor dealer in regard to the matter. He favored the new law because he believed it to be superior to the present one. The traffic would be better regulated, and the law would have a more rigid control over the dealers. It had been understood by prominent temperance men before the election last fall that the provisions of the Philadelphia law would be extended to Allegheny county. He hoped that street twaddle would not be quoted in the meeting.

Mr. Graham stated that at a meeting of the Inspectors of the County Prison, held some months since, for the purpose of discussing the project of creating a workhouse, he had laid the substance of the present bill before the Judges of the Courts, who had expressed themselves satisfied with it. Mr. Graham then read a private letter, signed by a number of the Inspectors, vouching for the truth of his statement.

Mr. O'Neill read a private letter from Judge Sterrett, in which that gentleman states that he is opposed to the present bill.

Rev. Dr. Howard thought that a misapprehension existed in regard to the object of the meeting. It had been called for the purpose of investigating the measure itself, and not to try the Senator who voted for it. They had the right to follow the dictates of their own judgment on this as well as other questions. The proposed law was, in the judgment of the speaker, more objectionable than the old one. The people have a duty to perform, and they should do it, by expressing their calm, clear convictions of the bill.

Rev. Dr. Bell was surprised at the course the meeting had taken. The Senators had drawn up and presented the bill, and the people took the liberty to differ with them as to the expediency of the project. One great objection to the bill was that when a man wished to open a liquor shop, he had only to call upon a wholesale dealer, and, by promises of patronage, induce him to enter the bonds required. One wholesale liquor dealer could furnish bail for fifty retail dealers.

George R. Riddle, Esq., stated that he was in favor of the new law, and apposed to the resolutions. The traffic in intoxicating liquors is either right or wrong. As the statutes of the State provide for its regulation, it must be right, and it was proper to adopt as strict a law as possible. It was a notorious fact that nine-tenths of all the applicants for tavern licenses in this county have not the accommodations required by law. In the Allegheny Diamond persons who had only two bed-rooms succeeded in procuring licenses. The entire system was wrong. At the last term of the Criminal Court of this county, one hundred and twenty-eight persons were indicted for illegal liquor selling. Of this number forty were fined, and eighty-eight released upon the payment of costs. The principal opposition to the proposed law emanated from the officials at the Court House, who feared they would lose the costs in liquor cases. The increase in the revenue of the county would be an important item, and the long desired workhouse would be created. The temperance men assert that liquor dealers make drunkards, they (the dealers) acknowledge the fact by consenting to build a workhouse. If our legislatures were not satisfied that the law would eventually prove popular to the people they would not vote for it, as they all desire to please their constituents.

Dr. Wilson denied that the present liquor law is inefficient, and hoped that the question of dollars and cents would not be taken into consideration. Will you put money in one scale and widows' tears in the other? Build a workhouse out of such a revenue as that and it will ever stand a monument of shame to Allegheny county. The question is a moral one, and money does not enter into it. The bill was supported by the enemies of temperance and it should not be permitted to pass.

The question was then called for for on the passage of the resolutions, when they were adopted by nearly a unanimous vote.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Sunday School Teachers' Meeting.

A temperance meeting, called by the committee appointed from the Sunday School Union of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Douglas,) met last evening in the First United Presbyterian Church, (Rev. William J. Reed,) on Seventh street. There was a large attendance at the meeting, and great interest in the temperance cause was manifested.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. A. G. McCandless, of the Sixth ward, to the chair, and appointing R. C. Miller, Esq., Secretary.

The President then stated the object of the meeting to be to remonstrate against the passage of the new license bill, now pending before the Legislature, and to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a permanent temperance organization.

Mr. A. N. McGonnigle, the Chairman of the committee appointed from the Sunday School Union, reported that they had prepared a series of resolutions, to be presented to the meeting, for their consideration and action in the matter. The following are the resolutions:

Owing to the fearful increase of drunkenness in our midst, and the fact that a bill is now pending before our Legislature which is calculated to increase the fearful evil at least ten fold, it becomes us as good citizens, and as christians, to set our face against this giant evil, and use every instrumentality that God may place within our reach, not only to defeat this bill, but to oppose, to as great an extent as possible, the traffic in and use of intoxicating drinks in our community; therefore,

Resolved, That we proceed at once to form a permanent temperance organization, to be known as the Pittsburgh Temperance League, and that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to draft a Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolved, That in order to meet the liquor bill now before our Legislature, we proceed at once to circulate petitions protesting against its passage, and endeavor to procure all the signatures that we can in as short a time as possible, and that this League appoint a suitable person to present our petition to the Legislature, and also to urge its claims, and bring every influence to bear in its favor.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed from each congregation in the cities and boroughs, which committee shall consist of the persons who represent the congregations in the Young Men's Bible Society, whose duty it shall be to prepare remonstrances against the bill, and have them signed in their respective churches on Wednesday evening next, and report to a meeting of this League on Monday evening next.

Ex-Mayor Lowry was called upon who made some lengthy remarks on the question before the meeting. He stated that the bill now pending in the Legislature is not a bill which the liquor sellers desire. He said that the present law regulating the sale of liquors in this county is very defective. He remarked that the proposed new liquor law had been published in the several city papers, but no remonstrance was ever made against it, nor was there any objections raised until after the bill had passed the Senate. Mr. Lowry spoke at some length in high terms of Senator Graham. Mr. Graham is a temperance man and does not patronize liquor sellers.

Mr. A. N. McGonnigle made some remarks, reviewing the prospects of the temperance cause. As this was a temperance community he urged the people to remonstrate against the passage of the new bill, and believed, through their exertions, the bill would not pass the House.

Thomas Steel, Esq., controverted the statements made by Ex-Mayor Lowry as to the new bill being a better law than the present one, and as to his statement of the grog sellers being opposed to the new bill. Mr. Steel defended the course taken by the Court, and said that it would be a sorrowful day when the protection the Court afforded us was taken away, and men whose hands were red with blood could obtain license for money. He stated that some hotel keepers had told him they were opposed to the measure.

Dr. Douglass said they were not there to discuss whether a man used liquor or not. In nine cases out of ten the criminal cases in this county arise from intemperance. He would be in favor of stopping all liquor selling, but that could not be done at present. He said it was known before the late election that the new bill was before the Legislature. He was in favor of remonstrating against the passage of the new bill, and contended that the present law is more favorable than the new one. The speaker stated that the report that our Court was in favor of the passage of the new bill was false, as he had received a note from one of the Judges which fully convinced him of the fact.

Dr. Bese and Dr. Wray hoth opposed the passage of the new bill.

A gentleman from Philadelphia related the way of selling liquor in that city, and to the enormity of crime resulting from the use of liquor.

On motion, the resolution offered by Mr. McGonnigle were adopted unanimously.

The Chairman then appointed the following committee on permanent organization: A. N. McGonnigle, Dr. Robert Wray, Dr. Clark, David Robinson and Wm. Douglas.

A committee was then appointed to prepare remonstrances to be presented to the Legislature in opposition to the new liquor bill, to have the same printed and circulated in the different churches in this city on Wednesday evening, and to report to the meeting on Monday evening next.

On motion, adjourned.

Revenue from Present License Law.

As there is much discussion just now on the temperance question, and the subject of license to sell liquors, we give the amount of revenue realized in 1865 by the county treasury under the present law, as obtained from the books of the County Treasurer. We give the number of taverns, eating houses and merchants, together with the classes and the amount paid:

Taverns.	*Class.*	*Amount.*
3	$500	$1,500
1	250	250
4	150	600
28	100	2,800
185	50	9,250
97	30	2,910
71	25	1,775
17	15	255
406		$19,340
Eating Houses.	*Class.*	*Amount.*
1	$30	$30
61	20	1,220
11	12	132
66	10	660
139		$2,042
Other Goods.	*Class.*	*Amount.*
3	$240	$720
1	144	144
4	120	480
4	96	384
3	72	216
1	60	60
6	48	288
6	36	216
15	30	450
56	25	1,400
99		$4,358
Grand total		$25,740

The above figures show the average rate of license paid to be as follows: Eating houses, $15; taverns, $47 60; with other goods, $44. Under the proposed law, now pending in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, no license for the sale of spirituous liquors can be issued for less than two hundred dollars in the cities and one hundred dollars in the boroughs and townships, and no license to the proprietors of eating houses for less than one hundred and sixty dollars in the cities and eighty dollars in the boroughs and townships. Taking the entire number of licenses in the above table as a basis, and giving the cities one-half the number and the boroughs and townships the remainder, the amount realized by the county under the new law would be ninety-one thousand eight hundred dollars against twenty-five thousand seven hundred and forty dollars under the present law.

TAX ON REFINED OIL.—The internal revenue collected from refined oil is rapidly increasing to an enormous amount. Every year shows a steady increase. Last year it amounted to three and one-half million dollars in round numbers, and this year bids fair to exhibit a greater increase than any previous years. As this branch of the business comes to be better understood, it becomes more profitable, and more capital seeks investment in it. We have long thought this the most profitable and reliable branch of the oil trade, and feel confirmed in our opinion, by the dividend lately declared by the refineries in operation, amongst which we may mention the National Refining and Storing Company, which declared a dividend of 20 per cent. in cash, and 20 per cent. in stock, making 40 per cent in all out of the earnings of the last six months. This might have been doubted, but at a meeting of the stockholders an auditing committee was appointed to audit the books and reported the above amount as the correct earnings, and in their report to the stockholders recommended an enlargement of the works and increase of stock to the full amount of the charter, $200,000. The Board of Directors, we are told, have already taken the necessary steps towards enlarging the works, and with last year's experience they feel confident of doing better this year than last. The cash dividend is to be paid to-day at the office of the company, and the committee appointed at a late meeting for the purpose will open books to-day at the office of the company for subscriptions for new stock from old stockholders, who will to-day only be permitted to take their *pro rata* share of new stock. Other refineries have done as well, and it is no wonder men feel encouraged to enlarge their works, and while they are making handsome dividends for themselves, thus assist in paying the National debt. *

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.—The Home Mission Society, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, hold their first Anniversary this evening, at Christ M. E. Church. Addresses are expected from Revs. E. B. Snyder and C. A. Holmes, D. D. The report of the operations of the Society, and the details of the work performed by the missionaries, Revs. J. Hollinghead and W. Long, will be presented. The meeting will possess more than ordinary interest, from the fact that it will be developed in these reports that the experiment during the past year has been a decided success in every respect, and that such a department of religious effort is worthy the attention of all denominations. We believe efforts have been made by the Methodists and other churches to establish a system of missionary work in our cities, but from some cause the project has failed.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALES.—T. A. McClelland will sell at his sales rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, this afternoon, at two o'clock, the very valuable lot on Fifth street, adjoining Adams Express office; handsome residence and grounds, corner Western and Allegheny avenues; fifteen shares Allegheny National Bank; pew No. 86 First Presbyterian Church; executor's sale of property in Birmingham and Centre avenue. A

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION.—The Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association will give an exhibition this evening at their room, in Wilkins Hall, Fourth street. Thirty-five of the most expert gymnasts of the Association will participate in the exercises, and some new and interesting feats will be performed. The Association is one of the most praiseworthy institutions in the city, and deserves to be fostered by every friend of health and physical development.

THE UNIVERSALIST FAIR.—The Universalists opened their Fair last night in City Hall to a large crowd. The proceeds are to be devoted to improving the Universalist Church, on Third street. The Fair proved to be a complete success, and the numerous stands in the hall were well patronized. It will be open every night this week, and we expect to see the hall crowded nightly with those who wish to enjoy a rare treat.

POSTPONED.—The lecture on temperance announced to be delivered this evening by J. W. Parker, Esq., in the Rev. Dr. Bell's church, Allegheny, has been indefinitely postponed. Due notice will be given when the lecture is to take place.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—Julia Daly and S. E. Ryan were greeted by a large audience last evening, and their performances in the "Female American Cousin" were warmly applauded. The play will be repeated this evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Laura Keene had a fashionable audience last evening, and received a cordial welcome. To-night Miss Keene will appear as "Florence Trenchard" in "Our American Cousin," and Harry Hawk as "the Cousin."

VARIETIES.—"Ireland as It Is" was well received by a large and enthusiastic audience last night. It will be repeated to-night, with songs and dances.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, February 19, P. M.

Late reports from the London money market show that the selling value of English Government securities is steadily declining, whilst American bonds are gradually rising. During a part of last year, Consols were sold in the London Stock Exchange for 91—that is £91 cash for every nominal £100 of stock, but the latest quotation of January 31st, 1866, was only from 86⅞ to 87—a marked decline, and indicates depression in the British money market, uncertainty in trade, and lack of confidence in the future of public affairs. At the same time the rate of discount now in operation at the Bank of England is eight per cent. A fall of four per cent. in the selling price of stocks within a few months is very great, and shows a remarkable monetary and credit depression. When money is scarce, trade dull or confused, and public confidence in the political situation feeble and disturbed, the market value of stocks in England goes down. And at this time, when British securities have declined in value, American bonds are in demand in England, at advancing rates, which shows that British capitalists have the fullest confidence in the United States' "promise to pay."

—The local stock market to day was devoid of any transactions. Dullness in general trade has a corresponding influence upon our local securities. There appears to be little of a speculative character to attract capital, and the incertitude which prevails restricts purchasers to very narrow limits.

The authorized National banks now number 1,630, with an aggregate capital of $407,859,203, and an aggregate circulation of $253,116,380. The following table shows the progress of the national banking system since January, 1864:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation
January, 1864	137	$14,528,712	$26,156
July	469	95,312,945	25,825,695
Jan. 7, 1865	685	145,524,550	78,724,520
July 1	1,379	240,938,000	146,927,975
Jan. 1, 1866	1,626	407,909,203	237,371,155
Feb. 12	1,630	407,859,203	253,116,380

—Tennessee 6 per cent. State Bonds have advanced to 89½, including the 30 per cent. overdue Coupons, soon to be funded in the same security. If we calculate this dividend as worth 70@75 ₩ cent. in cash, the present market is equal to only 67@68½ ₩ cent. for the Bonds ex-dividend. The succeeding interest beginning with the 1st of July next will be paid in cash. The 6 ₩ cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Chattanooga and Nashville road, $1,500,000 in amount, or $10,000 per mile, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, would now command, if offered here, about the same market as the State Bonds. The arrearage of interest is the same, and will be funded in regular State Bonds unless a more favorable arrangement is offered by the railway company direct, which may be contemplated, as they are not only in full possession of their road again but doing a prosperous business. As the circulation of money of the old Free Banks of Tennessee were secured by the Bonds of that State, this advance will have a favorable effect upon the outstanding notes of these banks, which is said to be very large, and a great deal of it is yet in the hands of parties in the North.

—The following table is from an official statement of the receipts of internal revenue during the last three years:

Receipts from	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures	$24,403,091 34	$75,461,278 00	$104,379,609 56
Slaughtered animals	710,812 57	698,549 73	1,261,357 09
Gross receipts	1,340,271 81	2,902,863 80	8,891,274 13
Sales	64 003 87	141,231 58	4,062,243 54
Licenses	6,824,178 42	7,178,265 26	12,613,478 67
Income	455,741 26	14,933,362 32	20,740,451 33
Legacies, &c	56 592 61	311,161 02	546,703 17
Schedule A	365,630 99	696,878 43	780,266 53
Passports, &c	3,406 00	11,081 00	29,538 29
Special income	....	....	28,929,312 02
Penalties, &c	27,170 14	185,224 94	517,627 41
Banks, Railroad Comp's, &c	1,910,936 97	7,017,547 03	14,385,606 63
Salaries	696,181 71	1,705,124 63	2,826,333 37
Stamps	4,140,175 20	5,694,945 14	11,162,392 14
U. S. Marshals	....	468 32	2,735 29
Solicitor of the Treasury	....	7,967 22	....
Grand total	$41,003,192 93*	$117,145,748 52	$211,129,529 17

*Including $285,676 68, amount refunded.

—Mining shares in Boston are quite firmly held, but the transactions in them are small. The copper mines of Chili are, by the blockade, in effect closed, and there is every reason to expect that copper will soon advance in price. Our productive mines must of course profit by such a state of the market, and many of the shrewdest holders of shares in the solid companies refuse to sell at ruling prices in view of the prospective value. The unproductive fancies having only a speculative value will remain the footballs of fortune. The Petheric has this week changed hands at 2¾, the Pontiac at 1½, the St. Clair at 1⅛.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, February 20, 1866.

The market yesterday was dull, with a light demand for the leading articles. The sales were few and far between. The weather was unfavorable for out-door transactions, but favorable for the river business. There seems to be a wide difference between the views of dealers in regard to prices—so wide that one or the other must give way before sales can be effected. The spring season is near at hand. This, together with a resumption of navigation to all points, will open up trade. The sales that came under notice were:

BACON—We continue to notice a steady market with a good jobbing demand for home purposes. Whilst the supply is not large, there appears to be sufficient offering to meet the immediate wants of consumers. Shoulders—Sales 6,000 lbs in lots at 14½c; sides, 4,000 lbs at 17½@18c; sugar-cured hams, 5,000 lbs at 23½@24c. Mess pork is very dull. We quote nominally at $29 00 @30 00. The supply exceeds the demand.

HOMINY—Dull; sales of 8 bbls at 3¾@4c per lb.

CHEESE—Was in steady demand; we note sales of 60 boxes Goshen at 22½@23c, and 40 do Hamburg at 21½c.

BEANS—Were disposed of at various prices, ranging at $1 75@2 25, with sales of 25 bbls at those prices.

APPLES—The receipts have increased and are now equal to the demand; sales of 60 bbls at $6 50@7 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—Are in good demand, the daily sales being large; among them were 100 bbls peachblows, depot, at $3 50@3 60 per bbl, and 150 bus. depot, at $1 10 @1 12; sales of 200 bus. store, at $1 15@1 20.

DRIED APPLES—Were in fair demand; sales of 15 bbls York State at 16c per lb; inferior sold lower.

FLOUR—The unfavorable weather yesterday no doubt had its effect on flour. The sales were in a small way to supply the wants of the home trade. Holders were firm in their views; in some instances a shade higher figures were demanded. The current rates were, extra family, winter wheat, at $10, 10 25@10 50; spring wheat flour was sold at $8 25@8 50 per bbl.

BUTTER—The demand exceeds the supply, hence the market was very firm at the late advance. Sales 37 packages at 38@40c, and 6 do terms withheld.

LIME—Market quiet. Sales 75 barrels white $2 25.

ASHES—Market very firm with a good demand. Sales 5 tons Soda ash 12c; and 6 do Pearls 12c.

LARD—The demand was not very active. Sales 15 kegs country, 16@17c, and 10 packages city at 18c.

LARD OIL—Prices have undergone no change. Sales 25 barrels No. 1, at $1 35 ₩ gallon.

CRANBERRIES—The supply was fully up with the demand. Sales 14 bbls cultivated $15.

EGGS—Were scarce. Sales 20 bbls 36@38c.

DRIED PEACHES—Sales 12 sacks halves at 25c.

FISH—The market was steady with a good demand, and further sales White fish, half bbls $10, and Lake Herrings, half bbls, $6 00.

WHISKY—The market remains unsettled. We note small sales city rectified, at $2 19@2 20 ₩ gallon.

MALT—The demand is improving, with sales Spring $1 40; Fall $1 50 ₩ bush.

TIMOTHY SEED—Sales 100 bush at $3 50 ₩ bush.

GRAIN—The market was dull. The sales were on a small scale for home purposes, as regards prices we have no change to notice. Oats—Were dull; sales 500 bush from store, at 46c; 1 car, on track, 41c. Corn—Dull; sales 600 bush at 66c. Wheat—Winter seems to be wanted; prices are too uncertain to quote correctly. Rye—Pennsylvania is held at 75c ₩ bushel.

PICKLES—Sales 8 bbls, in vinegar, at $1 20 ₩ hundred.

ONIONS—Sales 15 bbls, at $3 00 ₩ bbl.

SOAP—Sales 19 boxes Babbet's chemical at 14c.

FEED—Sales 5 tons middlings, from store, at $1 55 ₩ cwt.

SORGHUM MOLASSES—Sales 30 bbls, at 70@75c.

MACKEREL—Sales 16 bbls No. 3, large, $16.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, February 20, 1866.

The crude market yesterday was not very active. There was a fair amount of inquiry, but no transactions of moment. The rates were unchanged. The rates for parcels to be delivered after the opening of navigation were bulk, or packages returned, 19@20c—being equal to 24@25c, packages included. The river remains closed to Oil City. A dispatch just received says Crude Oil is $5 50 per bbl, weather cloudy, and growing cold. Tar was in better demand; prices were 25c per bbl higher. Lubricating oils sold in a regular way at previous prices. Refined Oil—there were no sales on the spot; sales were made for Philadelphia, delivery in April, of bonded, at 47c. Free oil was unchanged, at 62c.

CRUDE OIL—We have no sales to record. Prices were unchanged. There is no supply on hand at present.

LUBRICATING OILS—Market steady; sales of Eureka as follows: 10 barrels A, $1 25; 30 bbls B, 75c; 10 bbls C, 50c; sales 5 bbls Engine Oil at $1 50 per gallon; sales 50 bbls Bly's Machine Oil at 75c; sales 50 bbls Buffum, Kehew & Co.'s Sperm Lubricator at $1 50 per gallon.

TAR—Sales 400 bbls at $4 50 per bbl—an advance of 25c per barrel.

REFINED OILS—There was nothing done on the spot, buyers and sellers being apart; we note sales of 1,500 bbls Bonded, deliverable in Philadelphia from the 1st to the 15th of April, S. O., at 47c per gallon.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Wightman & Anderson, 100 barrels refined oil for Baltimore.
Pacific Oil Works, 100 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
Pacific Oil Works, 109 barrels benzole, for Philadelphia.
Lucesco Oil Company, 53 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
S. McMahon & Co, 50 barrels refined, for Baltimore.

PITTSBURGH.

Lucesco Oil Company, 22 barrels refined oil.
Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 25 barrels refined oil.

Chicago Cattle Market.

February 17.—The receipts of cattle for the week were 4,929. Last week 6,646. Shipments this week 4,839, against 3,120 last week. Prices have declined during the week 25 to 50c ₩ 100 lbs. "The week now closing has been decidedly unfavorable for the drovers in every sense of the term. Advices from New York, Albany, Pittsburgh and other markets which look to Chicago for a supply, have been anything but encouraging. The receipts at the Yards on Tuesday were unexpectedly heavy, which had a depressing effect on the market; on Wednesday a driving snow storm set in, blockading streets, highways and railroads, and rendering out door business a thing almost impossible, and since that time the thermometer has scarcely ventured above zero, but has several times been 18 to 23° below. With this combination of events it is no wonder that the market is dull, and the only thing we are surprised at is that prices have not entirely broken down. For the past three or four days there has been scarcely anything purchased for shipment, mainly owing to the fact that the prospect of getting stock forward with the railroads in their present condition, looked dubious and somewhat hazardous. A few lots of good steers have changed hands to be sent East, but as we have stated, shipments this week have been the exception and not the rule."—*Journal.*

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

February 17.—The spring trade in boots and shoes is being gradually developed, though upon a financial basis not exactly satisfactory either to buyer or seller. The difference of views, which has kept them apart at least a month later than the usual commencement of operations, is being compromised, and Western dealers are taking moderate sized lots. Manufacturers being anxious to realize on their stocks, in view of possible contingencies, have concluded to "let them slide" at about the cost of production. They are selling some goods, also, to the Southern and Southwestern trade; and, with good management and a timely suspension of manufacturing operations, will doubtless be able to place the entire stock of their spring product without submitting to a large sacrifice. The leather market is very dull, with shoe making mostly suspended, and nearly all descriptions of rough and finished stock are shading off. The receipts from the tanneries are not large, but in the present inanimate condition of trade, the accumulation of supplies can hardly be avoided. We quote hemlock sole 1c lower, at 32@39c for the different grades. Rough upper is dull at 31@34c for hemlock, and 33@38c for oak. Rough calfskins are quiet at a range of $1 05@1 20. Finished leather is unsettled and selling in small lots at irregular rates.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Copper and Iron Market.

February, 17.—Copper—The market is steady for manufactured copper, with a moderate demand. Sheathing copper is selling at 55c, and yellow sheathing metal at 40c ₩ lb. cash. Bolts and Braziers' copper are selling at 55c, and yellow metal bolts 42c. Old copper is lower, at 33c ₩ lb.

Iron—The demand for pig is quite moderate, but supplies of foreign come forward slowly, and are mostly taken previous to arrival. The bareness of the market continues to sustain very full prices for Scotch, which is mostly wanted, being relatively cheaper than the domestic article, though prices are now tending to an equilibrium. Manufactured iron is selling in small lots at about previous rates.

We note sales of Scotch Pig No. 1 at $56 to $57 ₩ ton for the best brands, the inside figure for lots to arrive. American is selling in small lots at $50 to $60 ₩ ton, for the different numbers, but the market is weak at these figures. Charcoal Pig is selling at $55 to $85 ₩ ton, cash. Bar iron is in limited demand, and lots from store are selling at $115 to $120 for English common; $125 to $130 ₩ ton for do refined. American refined Bar is selling at $115 to $120 ₩ ton from manufacturers' hands, and $125 to $128 from store. Railroad iron is selling at $57 to $60, gold ₩ ton, for English, and $85 to $87 50, currency, for American. Boiler Plates are in fair demand at 9c for flanges, 7c for C No. 1, and 6½c ₩ lb for common and tank. Russia Sheet is a shade easier, at 30 to 35c ₩ lb. English do is steady, at 8½c to 10½c. Nails are selling at 7½c ₩ lb for assorted sizes.

Chicago Hog Market.

February 17.—The receipts of hogs during the week were 15,472. Last week, 18,706. Number of dressed hogs received, 10,358. Total live and dressed, 25,830. Last week, 36,156. Shipments of live and dressed, 3,825. The supply the past week has been in excess of the demand, notwithstanding the cutting off of the receipts, and prices have suffered a decline of 40 to 50c per 100 lbs. The *Journal* says: "The receipts this week are larger than was anticipated after the sudden falling off which we noticed a week ago. Product of all kinds is dull and lower, and most of the packing houses are making preparations to close up the season's business within the next ten days. The talk about the new disease in hogs (*Trichina Spiralis*) has had its effect in some quarters, and the demand, although not as yet materially checked on that account, may be at some future period, should the disease at all partake of a general character."

Trade of the United States with British North America.

The importance of our trade with British North America, although its population is only about 4,000,000, is second only to that with Great Britain itself, as the following totals of our import and export trade for the year ending on June 30, 1864, (vide the official report on commerce and navigation,) will show:

England, Ireland and America	$316,747,182
British North America	67,989,102
Spanish West Indies	57,431,184
Hamburg and Bremen	29,839,697
France	28,971,220
Mexico	20,665,948
Brazil	19,978,757
China	18,806,340
All other countries	109,712,987
Total	$669,855,634

The navigation tables show that the trade of the provinces employs more American tonnage than any other trade, and about half our foreign tonnage. Of course much of the trade with Canada is by small vessels, making several trips monthly, but the tonnage and the trade remain. The total United States tonnage entered from and cleared for the various foreign countries in the year 1861-'2-'4 was as follows:

	Tons.
Canada	2,841,260
British Provinces east	441,658
British Columbia	152,524
Total British America	3,435,442
Great Britain	710,245
Spanish West Indies	771,878
New Granada	424,539
British West Indies	82,121
France	49,504
China	47,307
All other countries	626,346
Total	6,157,382

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The tables prepared for the Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue show the receipts for Internal Revenue for the year ending 30th June last, to have been $211,129,529.

The receipts from "Manufactures and Productions" were mainly as follows: From

Boots and Shoes	$3,280,627 29
Segars	3,072,476 56
Clothing	6,820,936 65
Manufactures of Cotton	6,747,923 18
Raw Cotton	1,772,983 48
Distilled Spirits	15,995,701 66
Fermented Liquors	3,657,131 06
Furniture	2,733,247 93
Gas	1,348,324 55
Leather	4,367,266 77
Petroleum	2,951,213 87
Paper	1,082,475 82
Sugar	2,144,403 15
Tobacco	7,927,020 62
Woolen fabrics	7,917,034 21

The total cost of collecting, &c., was $4,769,666. Of the total amount more than half was contributed by New York Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio: nearly one-eighth from New York alone.

The States which contribute the largest amount of internal revenue are:

New York	$18,940,556 60
Pennsylvania	27,811,537 63
Massachusetts	23,250,866 96
Ohio	15,296,123 44

None of the other States amount to the sum of ten millions, Illinois coming very near it, her tax amounting to $9,174,370 81. The above amounts are for the year ending June 30, 1865.

Boston Wool Market.

February 17.—The wool market can hardly be said to be active, though a good feeling prevails among the trade, and considerable lots have been taken both for consumption and on speculation. Desirable lots of staple, adapted to seasonable manufactures, are by no means plenty, and readily command rates that could not have been realized a few weeks since. But the bulk of wools now on the market are rather slow of sale, and the demand probably will not be general and active til the goods now accumulated on the hands of manufacturers begin to move off briskly and go into consumption.

This period, it is supposed, will be reached early in March; and in anticipation of a great revival of trade, perhaps an improvement in prices, about that time, holders of wool are very firm, and by no means anxious to press sales. With a few weeks of active competition among buyers, such as usually occur a little later in the season, stocks of domestic staple will become "conveniently small," and sellers will have a decided advantage in the market.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 650,000 lbs, at about the previous range of 55@77c for straight lots of fleece, and 60@75c for super and extra pulled. There has been considerable fleece wool, however, sold outside these figures, consisting of very choice and select lots of full blood West Virginia. Pennsylvania and Ohio, which are much wanted and readily bring prices ranging from 78 to 85c. Indeed, we have lately seen a lot, of gossamer-like fineness and softness of staple, which cannot be touched short of 90c. Included are good lots of Western fleece at 57@60c; New York at 63@65c; New Hampshire and Maine at 62@70c; common and medium Ohio at 65@68c; fine and choice do, 72½@77c; 100,000 lbs Harrison co do, 80c; and 5,000 lbs Washington Co, Pa, 82c. In Canada 100,000 lbs choice combing sold at 88c, with only one more lot of the same quality left upon the market. In foreign the sales embrace small lots of Cape at 37@45c; Meetiza at 35@40c; and Australian at 45c.

We give below the current prices for this market, as quoted in Messrs. Hallowell & Coburn's Circular of yesterday:

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia—Coarse, 52 to 58c: Medium, 58 to 62c; Fine, 67 to 75c; Extra, 75 to 85c.
Indiana—Coarse, 52 to 55c; Medium, 55 to 60c; Fine, 60 to 65c.
Michigan—Coarse, 50 to 55c; Medium, 55 to 60c; Fine, 62 to 68c.
New York and Vermont—Coarse, 50 to 55c; Medium, 55 to 58c; Fine, 58 to 62c; Extra, 62 to 65c.
Illinois and Wisconsin—Coarse, 47 to 50c; Medium, 50 to 53c; Fine, 53 to 57c.
Iowa and Minnesota—Coarse, 47 to 50c; Medium, 50 to 53c; Fine, 53 to 57c.
Canada—Combing, 75 to 85c; Mixed, 60 to 65c; Clothing, 55 to 58c; Tub, 56 to 66c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Importation of Foreign Wool and Segars

The report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agriculture, for January, shows that the decrease in importations of foreign wool for 1865 was 22,541,674 pounds, which the Commissioner notes as a gratifying fact, because it shows the progress that is made in supplying the domestic wants of the country in a commodity so essential to its wants and comfort. There was an increased importation of woolen goods during the year 1865, amounting to $4,632,620. We import nearly $4,000,000 of segars. Segar manufacturers say that the import is occasioned by the internal tax being greater than the duty on the foreign article, and the Commissioner thinks such an inequality ought not to be permitted. It is noticed that several conventions, representing the growers of raw material and of its manufacture, have been held, and their delegates sent to Washington to press upon the attention of Congress the adjustment of the claims of different interests affected by the internal taxes and the tariff taxes.

Philadelphia Fruit Market.

February 17.—Domestic Fruit.—Green apples are rather scarce, and range from $2 50 to $6 00 ₩ bbl. Dried apples are dull at 9@12c for new. Sales of peaches at 12@13c for quarters, 15@18 for halves, and 24@30c for pared. Dried cherries sell at 9c, and pitted at 25c; blackberries at 25@28c. Cranberries range from $10 to $15 ₩ bbl, with free sales at the latter figure.

Foreign Fruit.—A cargo of 2,440 boxes Messina oranges and 890 do lemons sold from the wharf at $8 75@4 00 for the former and $3 25 for the latter—they were late cut and in prime order; a cargo of 3,800 bxs Palermo oranges and 1,000 do lemons has been disposed of at $3 25@3 50 for the former, and $3 00 for the latter. The market is quiet for all other descriptions. Raisins are selling at $4 20 for bunch, and $4 35 for layers, with half and quarter boxes at proportionate rates. Turkish prunes sell at 16½c. The stock of raisins in New York continues to accumulate, but the receipts are being stored, as holders are unwilling to accept the offered prices. Three cargoes of currants have arrived in New York, one of which, that "per Glimpse," was sold previously.

Among the imports of General merchandise received at the port of New York previous to the 15th inst, we find the following, of which the quantity is given in packages, unless otherwise stated:

	Quan.	Val.		Quan.	Val.
Brass goods	15	$835	Nails	5	$94
Bronzes	10	785	Needles	16	5,594
Chains & anchors	226	9,888	Nickel	8	3,990
Copper	...	23,599	Old metal	...	4,088
Cutlery	129	65,077	Plated ware	43	13,776
Guns	37	7,724	Percussion caps	12	1,829
Hardware	491	39,456	Saddlery	7	2,286
Iron, hoop tons	62	3,116	Steel	4,445	43,285
Iron, pig, tons	1,011	19,544	Silverware	2	48
Iron, sheet, tons	120	12,489	Tin, boxes	9,611	68,089
Iron, tubes	160	612	Tin sl. 1,436 lbs	100,314	13,035
Iron, other, tons	776	32,936	Wire	5	548
Lead, pigs	3,864	23,075	Zinc	165,000	7,018
Metal	72	20,384			

Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15.

	Gallons.	Value.
To Laguayra, refined petroleum	2,315	$1,524
To Barbadoes, " "	3,282	1,874
To Cork, " "	68,671	39,822
To Marseilles, " "	27,853	13,902
To Marseilles, " "	87,911	28,156
Total	190,032	$85,278

Boston Petroleum Market.

February 17.—Crude Petroleum is a shade firmer at 32@33c; refined do, in bond, is nominal at 50@53c; duty paid do is lower and in moderate demand at 68@72c for Western and Boston, the outside figure for Kerosene. Naptha is selling at a range of 25@50c ₩ gallon, as to gravity.

Louisville Provision and Lard Market.

February 17.—We quote a sale of 125 bbls Mess Pork at $28 75; a sale of 50 bbls at $29 00, and 86 bbls, in jobbing lots, at $29 50. Sales of 25 casks Bulk Meats at 12c for Shoulders, and 14¾c for ribbed Sides; and 6 casks clear Sides at 16¾c. Bacon brisk, with sales of 60 tcs Shoulders at 14¾c, and 20 tcs at 14½@14¾c; a sale of 8 casks ribbed Sides at 17c; a sale of 8 tcs plain Hams at 22c; and 10 tcs Magnolia Hams at 23c, and a sale of 10 casks clear Sides at 19¾c. Lard we quote at 17½@18c in tierces, with a sale of 25 tcs steam at 17½c, and 125 kegs kettle rendered at 19¾c, though generally held at 20c.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

February 17.—The market was fully sustained for old grades to-day, with no change in rates. The sales at the four auction warehouses amounted to 94 hhds, including reviews, and 12 rejections, at prices ranging as follows:

Twelve hhds stems at $1 40, 5 at $2@3 80, 12 at $4@4 80, 17 at $5 10@5 80, 9 at $6@6 85, 7 at $7@7 85, 4 at $8@8 65, 3 at $9 50@9 90, 1 at $10 25, 4 at $11 50@11 75, 2 at $12@12 25, 5 at $12@13 75; 3 at $14 50@14 75, 5 at $15@15 50, 3 at $16@16 75, 2 at $17@17 50, 1 at $18, 2 at $19 25, 1 at $21.

Louisville Whisky Market.

February 17.—The market is quiet and steady. We quote raw at $2 23; rectified $2 15@2 28; new copper $2 45@2 50; old copper $2 40@7; new Bourbon $2 50; old Bourbon $3 50@10; rye whisky $2 50@3 50.

Louisville Coal Market.

February 17.—The market is without quotable change. We quote Pittsburgh firm at 28c; Pomeroy 28c. Boats are supplied with Pomeroy coal at reduced figures. Pittsburgh coal by barge load 18c.

Louisville Hog Market.

February 17.—The receipts are about equal to butchers' demand. Prices range from $8 25@9 00 gross. Dealers are paying from $9@9 50 for country dressed hogs.

Philadelphia Fish Market.

February 17.—There is very little doing in Mackerel, but supplies come forward slowly, and prices remain without change. Sales of store lots of Shore No. 1 at $25@30; No. 2 at $18 50@19 00; Bay No. 1 at $19; do No. 2 at $17, and No. 3 at $14 75@15 00. Sales of Pickled Herring at $5 50 to $9. Codfish are steady at $6. There are few or no Shad here, and prices are nominal. Salmon are nominal at $55 ₩ tierce.

The average annual consumption of cane sugars in the Atlantic States is shown to be nearly 19,000,000 lbs, and in the United States the consumption of sugars of all kinds is 922,880,000 lbs.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 36 tons pig iron; J Debb & Co, 1 barrel butter; Porterfield & Bro, 8 half bbls tobacco; Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co, 23 bbls d apples; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 1 box glass; McQuewan & Douglass, 40 M shingles; A J Hagan, 6 bbls broom corn; Little & Mechling, 14 bbls whisky; M McCullough, 17 bbls do; A King & Co, 11 bbls lime; J Hathern, 3 bbls poultry; White Bro & Co, 1 corn sheller, 1 cutter; H Riddle 8 bbls butter; D Meek, 2 cases tobacco; T C Jenkins, 2 tubs butter; J Dunlevy, 5 dozen brooms; J A Renshaw, 5 doz brooms.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

J Dorrington, 1 car corn; Lucesco Oil Co, 129 oil bbls; R Knox & Son, 100 bbls flour; Graham & Thomas, 100 do; Gay, Burke & Co, do; D Wallace, 388 sks wheat; J S Lippencott, 998 pcs shouders; Campbell & Brown, 575 bush oats; J H Parker, 5 tcs hams; J Henderson & Son, 1 case glycerine, 1 carboy spirits; L H Voigt & Co, 10 hf bbls butter; F Seibert, 5 bbls tobacco, 1 case cigars; W Merrington, 18 screws and blocks, 4 bdls handles, 3 bxs do, 5 pcs chain; W P Beck & Co, 24 bbls clover seed, 53 do; D Haworth, 21 dry hides; Pittsburgh Paper Man. Co, 42 bdls printing paper; Kirkpatrick & Herron, 15 bxs candles.

Per Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Godfrey & Clark, 6 sks rags; L H Voigt & Co, 2 do; 2 bbls dried apples, 10 kegs lard, 1 bbl butter, 1 do eggs; 8 bbls sorghum; Wm Bingham, 10 bbls flour; Atwell, Lee & Co, 1 box tobacco; C P Markle & Co, 34 sks rags; S S Marvin, 1 bbl lard; Jones & Laughlins, 1 bbl and 1 bx scrap iron; Patterson, Ammon & Co, 81 dozen brooms; T & S B McMillin, 11 sks clover seed; Nimick & Co, 5 cars pig iron; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 2 cars oats (Elevator); Schomaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; H Riddle, 3 bbls butter; Cook, Bros & Co, 25 bbls apples; Arbuckle & Bro, 15 bxs soap; B A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 15 bxs soap; S C Bidwell, 4 grindstones; Wm Noble & Co, 15 bales corn husks; J J Raiya, 1 car staves; Graff & Reiter, 50 bbls sorghum; Armstrong & Bro, 1 bale corks; Lecase, Sellers & Co, 50 bbls highwines; R Robinson & Co, 2,032 green bacon shoulders.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad.

C P Markle & Co, 69 bdls paper; Wm Moore, 50 sks oats; Jones & Laughlin, 24 axles, 48 car wheels; Hays & Stewart, 11 green hides, 1 barrel tallow; P H Langham, 24 tress hoops; A Gluckenheimer, 1 half bbl sugar.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St. Louis.

PER STEAMER ARMENIA.—Wm Bingham, 100 dry hides; F Beckwith & Co, 12 bales dressed hemp; Clark & Co, 124 bbls fire clay; Dan Donahoe, 5 bales dressed hemp; J D Dravo, 1 bbl sugar, 1 hf bbl molasses, 2 kegs, 1 small box; Graff, Bennett & Co, 23 bbls scrap iron.

CATAWBA WINE,

Made in the Fall of 1860, from grapes raised by A. McSwords, of Bridgeport, Ohio. Invalids requiring a stimulant, or even dyspeptics, might try it.

A. BALLOU,
Office 170 Second street,
de30-3m Between Smithfield and Grant streets.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Wheras, letters of administration upon the Estate of OLIVER P. BERRY, deceased, late of the borough of McKeesport, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present the same.

THOMAS PENNEY,
ja26-1taw6w Administrator.

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, February 19.

STOCKS.

There was increased activity and buoyancy to railway speculation at early open board. At the Stock Exchange the market was weaker, and fell off as call progressed. After session the entire improvement was lost, and before one o'clock call the market was ½@1 per cent. lower than Saturday. At the last board the market was lower on Pittsburgh, but steady on the balance of the list. The market generally quiet, however, and transactions on a very moderate scale.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: New York Central, 92⅞; Erie, 81⅝; Hudson River, 1 03⅞; Reading, 1 01⅞; Michigan Central, 108⅝; Michigan Southern, 70½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 80⅝; Cleveland & Toledo, 1 08⅞; Rock Island, 1 05⅞; Northwestern, 28⅞; do preferred, 55½; Fort Wayne, 94⅛.

GOVERNMENTS.

The Government list was quite steady, but business was only to a moderate extent.

MONEY.

There is a fair demand for money on call, with no new business under 6 per cent.

STATE BONDS

Quiet but firm, with small sales.

GOLD

Market heavy and lower, and closed at 137¼.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

There was less activity in Petroleum shares to day but the market was generally steady. Palmer was in demand at 4 05, and Bliven at 3 53; Hamilton was active at 4 80, and Pithole at 11 00. Other stocks were as follows: Brooklyn 85; Benton 1 45; Oceanic 38; Oil Creek 5 15; First National 48; Bradley 45; Empire City, 35; Shade River 2 60; United States 16 95; Webster 96.

MINING STOCKS.

Quartz Hill 3 50; Smith & Parmlee 13 55; Grinnell Gold 1 40, Hope Gold 5 73.

PETROLEUM

Dull and heavy, with small sales of crude at 30c, and refined in bond at 45@47c.

The *Commercial* says: The bank statement exhibits no important changes beyond a decrease of $3,633,033 in legal tenders, a thing little anticipated under the circumstances, as the sub-Treasury has paid out a large amount of currency on account of the interest on the 7-30s. The deposits exhibit an increase of over $1,075,827. The specie shows a slight increase, which indicates that the sub-Treasury must have sold gold more freely during the week than has been supposed. Money is in more active demand from stock firms, and the rate on call is quite firm at 6 per cent. The payment of interest upon the 7-30s has afforded no perceptible relief to the market, the tone being indeed firmer than before. This is perhaps attributable to the partial flow of currency Westward. The market opened quite strong, at an advance of ¼@½ per cent. on Saturday's closing prices. As the call progressed, a bear movement was developed. The opening improvement was more than lost, and the market closed with a decidedly weak tendency. The shorts in stocks appear to have covered their contracts to a considerable extent, but this morning a large amount was put out. Governments are quite firm. The report of 5-20s having been returned by the last steamer, appears to have a very slender foundation in fact. Quotations are generally the same as on Saturday. Gold is weak. The price this morning touched 136⅞. The demand for customs is moderate, and the supply fully adequate. The foreign intelligence has no perceptible effect upon the premium. Foreign exchange is firmer. Sixty days bankers' bills are quoted at 108¾. Commercial sterling is scarce at 107@107½. Francs are quoted 562¼ @563¾ for long dates.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—Saint Nicholas, 44; Maple Shade, 4½; Curtin, ⅞; Dalzell, 1½; Caldwell, 1; McClintock, 1⅞; Excelsior, ⅛; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, ¾; Cornplanter, ⅞; Sugar Creek, 2¾; Eldorado, ½; Mingo, 1⅜; Junction, ⅞; Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run, ⅛; Ocean, 15⅝; Mahoney, 5½.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, February 19.

FLOUR—Continues quiet, and prices are unchanged. The sales were chiefly limited to the lower grades; No. 1 spring extra, good to choice, closed steady at $6 75@7 50.

WHEAT—Opened dull at ¼@½c lower than Saturday's range, but under a good speculative demand prices rallied and closed firm, with buyers at $1 18¼, and sellers at $1 18½, for No. 1 spring; No. 2 spring was quiet at 79@90c, as to location.

CORN—Was quiet, but firm, at 37c for No. 1, and 32½@32¾c for rejected.

OATS—Were inactive, with sales of No. 1 at 21½, and 19c for No. 2.

RYE—Ruled dull and nominal, with no sales reported.

BARLEY—Was in light request, with sales of 244 bags fair at 42c, delivered.

HIGHWINES—Were a shade more active, with sales of 60 bbls at $2 15.

SEEDS—Were fairly active, with sales of timothy at $3 00@3 20, and clover at $7 00@7 25.

DRESSED HOGS—Were more active to-day, and prices advanced 10@15c over Saturday's range, closing at $11 for good lots.

PROVISIONS—were quiet, but prices a shade better; sales of mess pork at $26 22½@26 50; clear sides 15⅛c. Steam lard, 17c; kettled lard, 17¾c.

BEEF CATTLE—In better demand at $5 50@6 50 for good to prime steers, and $4 00@5 25 for medium to fair packing stock.

LIVE HOGS—Were in active request at an advance of 15@20c. The sales include 4,600 head at $9 00@9 45 for good to choice lots, and $8 50@8 90 for fair to good bacon grades.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, February 16.—Flour dull and nominally lower. Wheat opened at a decline of ½c under good speculative demand, and rallied, closing at $1 18⅞. Oats dull. Highwines a little more active; sales at $2 15. Mess Pork advanced 25c; sales at $26 25@26 50, closing at the outside figures. Bulk Meats quiet. Clear Sides, loose, 15⅛c; rough, 13⅛c. Lard firm at 16⅞@17c. No transactions in other articles. Live Hogs active and advanced; dressed firm at $11 12½. Receipts—20,000 barrels flour, 4,900 bushels wheat, 1,300 bushels corn; 1,100 hogs, 900 dressed hogs. Shipments—1,900 barrels flour, 1,300 bushels wheat.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 19.—The money market opened quiet and steady at 6 per cent. Gold a shade lower, opening at 136⅞, and closing at 137¼. Government stocks quiet and firmer; Stocks heavy; Treasury Notes, 7-30's, second series, 98⅞; United States 6's, 1 year, new issue, 98⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 57⅞; New York Central, 92⅞; Erie, 81⅝; Reading, 101⅞; Michigan Central, 104⅛; Fort Wayne, 94⅛; Michigan Southern, 71⅜; North Western, 28⅛; do preferred, 55⅞; Erie, 105⅞; Chicago and Alton preferred, 124.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Cotton rather more steady, but not very active, at [illegible] for middling. Flour dull and heavy, and common grades 10@20c lower, $7 40@7 80 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Whisky heavy and declining. Wheat dull; common grades nominal, 2@4c lower. Corn without change. Oats dull; 39@42c for unsound Western, and 53@55c for sound do. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet; Cuba Muscovado 10⅞@11⅛c. Molasses quiet. Petroleum quiet, at 30c for crude, and 45@47c for refined in bond. Pork without decided change, at $28 62½@28 87½ for new mess, closing at $28 62½, cash; $28 00 for old do; $20 50@21 00 for prime, and $23 00@23 50 for prime mess; also 8,500 bbls. Beef steady at $16 62@20 00 for new plain mess, and $20 50@24 00 for new extra mess. Beef Hams heavy, at $41 00@41 50. Cutmeats firm, at 11½@13c for shoulders, and 16½@18½c for hams. Dressed Hogs quiet, at 11½@13⅛c for Western, and 13⅝c for City. Lard firmer, at 16@18½c; also 200 prime kettle rendered for March, at 18⅞c. Butter firmer, at 22@35c for Ohio, and 32@40c for State. Cheese steady at 16@22c.

The Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, February 19.—The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange: Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 30c; Dwight A, 26c; Bedford, 21c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, 87½c to $1 05; Empress trail, $1 25. Bleached Shirtings—Amoskeag, 45-inch, 40c; Ballou & Son, 36-inch, 32c; Hope, 36-inch, 34c. Prints—Cocheco, 24c; Pacific, 23½c; Hamilton, 23c; Lancaster, 20c; Wamsutta, 18½c. Ginghams—Hartford, 24c; Glasgow, 26c. Cambrics—Manville, 20c; Victory, 20c. Silecias—Clinton, 36c; Lonsdale, 32½c. Brown Drills—Stark H, 28c; Winthrop, 26c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 33c; Bates, 27½c. Canton Flannels—Hamilton 35c; Pemberton C, 30c. Ticks—Amoskeag A, 55c; do B, 50c. Stripes—York, 50c; American, 27c; Albany, 20c.

The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day:

ST. LOUIS—Trade dull; prices falling.

LOUISVILLE—Dark and gloomy; nothing doing; prices same as on Saturday.

CINCINNATI—The market opens lively; prints and domestics are in good demand.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—Flour remains unchanged, both as regards prices and demand. Wheat is dull at $1 80 for No 1 new red. Corn is steady and in fair demand, at 53c for No 1, shelled. Oats are dull at 35c for No 2. Rye is dull and prices nominal, at 73c for No 1. Provisions firmer, but quiet, as neither buyers nor sellers were disposed to operate freely. Mess pork is higher, closing at $29. Bulk meats firm at 12, 14, 15@16c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides. Bacon firmer and in good jobbing demand, at 14½, 16½@18½c for shoulders, sides and clear sides. Lard firmer and prices higher, closing at 18c for prime city. Groceries dull. Cotton dull at 41c for middling. Whisky dull and prices nominal. Gold 137.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, February 19.—The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the Banks of this city:

Loans	$243,068,252	Inc.	$459,380
Specie	10,308,758	Inc.	742,805
Legal Tenders	64,802,960	Dec.	2,633,033
Deposits	189,777,290	Inc.	1,075,827

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD SCALES,

Over 100 varieties, adapted to every business.

Also, MARVIN'S celebrated

Fire Proof Safes.

FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
no17-3m 39 MARKET STREET.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Corner Second and Wood sts., Pittsburgh.
no23-3m

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

GROCERIES.

J. B. MEANOR .... JOSEPH HARPER.

MEANOR & HARPER,
Wholesale Grocers,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
fe9-1m No. 329 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEO. W. HAHN .... GEO. D. RIDDLE

HAHN & RIDDLE,
Wholesale Grocers.
No. 20 Diamond,
dec19-3m ALLEGHENY, PA.

50,000 LBS. NEW S. C. HAMS;
10,000 lbs new Shoulders;
10,000 lbs new Sides;
10,000 lbs new plain Hams;
100 new kegs new Lard;
50 newtierces new Lard;
100 sacks new Cornmeal;
20,000 lbs Peaches, quarters;
5,000 lbs Peaches, halves;
200 dozen 3 lb canned Peaches;
2,000 lbs peeled Peaches;
5,000 lbs Dried Apples.
Henry's, Ryders Parafine Candles of all sizes;
100 bxs prime Cheese;
Fresh Roll Butter, Eggs, &c.,
in store and for sale at
COOK, BROS. & CO.'S,
fe9 12 Smithfield street.

353 BAGS COFFEE, prime to choice;
50 bbls Jersey City Syrup;
To arrive and for sale by
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
ja17 242 and 244 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

FISH.
100 hf. bbls. new White Fish;
200 do new Lake Herring;
25 do Lake Samon;
25 do Lake Trout; for sale by
fe6 JOHN B. CANFIELD.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,
Dealer in STEAM, TOW AND COAL BOAT SUPPLIES,
No. 25 Smithfield street, corner of Second street,
Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders from Boat and Coal Men will
receive prompt attention. 1y28-1y

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.		
Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Fayette	Speer	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bougher	Monon City.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Departed.		
Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Fayette	Speer	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bougher	Monon City.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were six feet six inches by the Monongahela marks, and rising. Business on the wharf was active. The Allegheny marks indicated seven feet four inches and rising.

NASHVILLE.—The packet Yorktown, Capt. Eber, will load in turn for Clarksville and Nasville.

SAINT LOUIS.—The packet Lorina, Capt. Sherman, will load in turn for St. Louis.

MR. A. S. DONK has taken charge of the office of the new steamer Importer, Capt. Noss, which leaves for St. Louis this day.

CINCINNATI.—The favorite steamer Kenton, Capt. J. H. Dunlap, will load in turn for Cincinnati, after the Financier.

NEW ORLEANS.—The favorite steamer America, Capt. Golding, is announced for Memphis and New Orleans. To persons going South a fine opportunity is presented.

NEW ORLEANS.—The first class packet Silver Cloud No. 1, Capt. J. B. Conway, leaves for New Orleans on Tuesday. Passengers and shippers can bear this in mind.

NASHVILLE.—The fine packet Marietta, Capt. Curtiss, leaves on Tuesday for Clarksville and Nashville. Persons going that way will find the best of accommodations and attentive officers.

CINCINNATI.—The favorite steamer Financier, Capt. Darragh, leaves on Tuesday for the above point. Persons who have traveled on this boat speak in flattering terms of her appointments. The first Clerk is Capt. James Russell, one of the best officers that comes to this port.

ST. LOUIS.—The new and splendid passenger steamer Importer, Capt. Noss, leaves on Tuesday for St. Louis and intermediate points. This boat was built expressly for a packet, and has been fitted up without regard to expense. Capt. Noss is a clever officer and has our best wishes for success.

PARKERSBURG.—The new and magnificent packet Winchester, Capt. A. S. Shephard, leaves this day on her first trip for the Virginia oil regions. This boat has been built regardless of expense, being entirely new. She is destined to create a sensation along the river. Capt. S. is an officer of large experience and gentlemanly deportment, and understands his duty in all its departments. The first clerk is our old friend, Capt. D. Moore, formerly of the Bayard. As an officer and a gentleman he stands at the head of the profession.

EMMA NO. 3.—Capt. J. H. Maratta's new packet has received the finishing touch, and will load in turn for St. Louis. In the construction of this boat no expense has been spured. She has been fitted out in a costly and elegant manner. Captain Maratta has devoted his undivided attention to the building of this boat, and if he was not so modest a man he would certainly feel proud of this splendid specimen of naval architecture. We are pleased to learn that our attentive friend, Capt. John R. Eakin, takes charge of the office. John is one of them you read about.

River and Oil at Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, February 19.

Crude oil declined, with sales at $5 50 per barrel. The weather is cloudy and growing cold. River is still closed.

River Dispatches Received on 'Change.

CINCINNATI, February 19—12 M.—The river has fallen 18 inches during the past 24 hours, and is running full of ice, but not sufficient to impede navigation. There were no arrivals or departures. Weather cloudy.

LOUISVILLE, February 19, Noon.—The river is at a stand with 6½ feet in the canal. The water in the falls is over the rocks. Navigation is partially suspended. Mail boats still running. Weather changeable. No arrivals from below.

ST. LOUIS, February 19—12 M.—The river is stationary with six feet to Cairo. Navigation will be resumed in a day or two.

Important to River Men.

The attention of steamboatmen engaged in the Southern trade is called to the following important notice:

NOTICE TO STEAMBOATMEN.—Tabular boilers, hereafter supplied to river steamers, will be condemned upon inspection as unfit for use on the Western rivers. And such boilers now in use will be condemned at any inspection by us six months after this date.

By order Supervising Inspector Tenth District.
W. C. FLANDERS,
CHAS. E. WHITMORE,
Local Inspectors.
Office Local Inspectors of Steamboats,
NEW ORLEANS, February 8, 1866.

MOBILE.—The *Tribune* of the 13th, says:

A rumor was prevalent in the streets at a late hour last night that the steamer Onward hence on Saturday for the Warrior River, blew up yesterday near the mouth of that stream. No confirmation of the report has reached the city up to the time of our going to press. The Onward left here on Saturday evening with a full load of freight and a fair passenger list; and if an accident of this kind has happened it must necessarily entail a heavy loss of life. We trust that the report will prove unfounded.

Cincinnati.

February 16.—We condense the following from the *Commercial*:

Navigation is virtually suspended, owing to the heavy running ice. There are 7 feet in the canal, and 12 feet on the shoalest bars along the lower Ohio. There are 7 feet and falling in the Cumberland.

The Magnolia arrived from Maysville, and laid up at the mouth of Licking. The Telegraph arrived from Big Sandy, and laid up, owing to heavy ice. She experienced great difficulty when coming down. The mail packets returned to Louisville. The C. E. Hillman has laid up for the ice to run out.

The J. R. Gilmore, which departed for Nashville yesterday morning at daylight, finding the ice too heavy, found a secure ice harbor at Sedamsville, and laid up. The Mary Erwin, which left for Arkansas river at the same time, was also compelled to go to the bank in the bend, opposite Sedamsville, on the Kentucky shore. The Argosy, from Tennessee river, for Cincinnati, laid up at Evansville yesterday for ice. Twelve empty coal barges, lying at Newport, were swept off yesterday noon by the ice. Eight loaded coal barges broke loose from near the mouth of Mill creek yesterday. There was a little boy on one of the barges, who was crying lustily for help, when the coal boats passed Sedamsville. If he was not relieved last night, he would certainly perish, there being no fire on the boats.

The tow-boat Crescent City was shoved out on the bank, below Millcreek, yesterday, by the running ice, which is from two to seven feet thick. The gorges of shore ice floating past the city, is from six to eight feet thick. We are fortunate in having a rising river with the present cold snap. If the river had been receding it would doubtless have been closed by ice.

Two model barges belonging to Capt. W. W. Fenton, of the Silver spray, were cut down and sunk by the ice, yesterday, near the mouth of Millcreek.

A model barge floated down the river yesterday afternoon. Passing the levee it scraped several boats pretty hard, breaking off a portion of the Nannie Byers's water-wheel.

Cincinnati.

February 17.—We condense the following from the Sunday *Commercial*: The river is still rising slowly, with thirteen feet hence to Louisville. Navigation is virtually suspended, owing to the heavy running ice. There are 8 feet in the canal, and 12 feet on the shoalest bars along the Lower Ohio. There are 6½ feet and falling in the Cumberland.

FOR some time past it has been customary for boats to sign bills of lading, "with privilege of lighting and towing," and the underwriters have not objected to cover these risks at the same rates as where the bills of lading had no such clause. Several of the underwriters complain that this clause intended, originally, to merely enable boats to reach good depth of water with full loads, and where all the cargo was to be put on the steamboat, is now used to cover full loads on both boat and barge for the entire voyage, and that the risk is, thereby, materially increased. There is a disposition, on the part of several insurance companies, to charge increased rates of premium for the privilege of lighting and towing, except in cases where the barge is used strictly as a lighter, and the boat alone is capable of carrying all the cargo that may be on both boat and barge, where there is sufficient depth of water.

The Mississippi Valley Transportation Company yesterday purchased the new, large and powerful tow-boat Mohawk, from Messrs. Healy & Davis, for $50,000. She will be used in towing barges on the Mississippi, between St. Louis and New Orleans.

We regret to learn that Captain David Whitten, the veteran commander of the United States, is confined to his residence in Warren county, with erysipelas.

The Lady Pike was engaged in wrecking the Emperor's sunken barge, near Evansville, at last accounts.

Dispatches received in the city yesterday report that the steamer Superior, recently blown aground in the Lower Mississippi, at Island Thirty-five, is breaking in two, and will prove a wreck. Captain Dexter telegraphs his intention to abandon her to the Underwriters. Captain James W. Batchelor leaves for the wreck in this evening's train. He represents the Cincinnati Insurance Companies. We understand the Superior is insured in Cincinnati for $20,000.

The Amelia Poe, for St. Louis, will leave to-day, if the ice is not too heavy. All the packets will resume their regular trips to-morrow, ice permitting. Last night the indications were favorable.

The little boy who was swept away on a coal barge which broke loose from the mouth of Millcreek, on Friday afternoon, was rescued by several gentlemen who followed him on shore as far as Anderson's Ferry, where they procured a skiff, and succeeded in rescuing him from his perilous situation, the boat being completely surrounded, and at the mercy of the ice.

Memphis.

The *Avalanche* of the 14th says:

We chronicle the arrest of Captain E. A. Levy, late of the Miami. United States Marshal M. T. Rider arrested Captain Levy yesterday on charges preferred at Little Rock as regards the explosion of the ill-fated Miami. He was released on $20,000 bond to appear at the United States Marshal's office on Saturday, and then the Marshal will carry him to Little Rock for trial. There is also an order issued for the arrest of the first and second engineers, pilots and mates.

The Superior is reported in a bad condition, and it is feared she will break amidship. Her bow is high and dry with her stern in six feet water. Her deck crew came down on the Kate Hart. The Henry Ames remains high and dry. The Commonwealth arrived from President's Island with the Henry Ames's cargo, and received a few bales of cotton here and departed for New Orleans. The Louisiana arrived and departed with a full cargo for New Orleans.

Cairo.

The *Times* of Thursday says:

The four monitors lying in front of our city are intended for harbor defense, and it is reported that two will be stationed in some harbors upon the Gulf, while the other two will be sent to the Atlantic coast. They are all of the same model and nearly the same size—the Tippecanoe, the last finished, being 1,034 tons capacity, and drawing thirteen feet water. They will soon be joined by seven other light draught monitors for river defense. Two of these, called the Shiloh and Etla, are being built by McCord & Brothers, of St. Louis; two by—— & Co.; two, the Marietta and Sandusky, at Pittsburgh, by Hartupee & Co., and another, whose name we could not learn, at Pittsburgh, by Snowdon & Co. Five of these vessels draw nine feet of water and two five feet; all are to be 614 tons measurement and carry 11-inch guns. The large monitors carry 15-inch smooth bore Dahlgren guns.

TO THE RIVERMEN.

EDWARD HEAZELTON, Jr.,
No. 21 Diamond,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
AND
PRODUCE MERCHANT.
BOAT STORES,
STEAM, TOW AND COAL BOAT SUPPLIES.

P. S.—Being near the market, I can supply you with all the freshest and choicest of GREEN VEGETABLES on short notice. I intend to give particular attention to the RIVER TRADE, delivering everything promptly. au30-6m

M. A. JONES & CO.,
(Successors to J. P. Scott,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS, OILS AND SPICES,
No. 296 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.
SOLE AGENT
For Capt. E. Holbrooks Banner Brand Tobacco of Louisville, Ky. ja12-3mwas

F. H. EATON
Has just opened a full line of
Skating Hose and Woolen Gaiters,
For Ladies, Misses and Children, and has now on hand Mufflers, Scarfs, Wristlets, Warm Gloves and Mittens, in great variety. de19

NOT FOR A DAY BUT FOR ALL TIME.
PIONEER YEAST POWDER.
It is good for Biscuit, Bread, Pie Crust, Muffins, Dumplins, Buckwheat Cakes, Corn Bread, &c. &c. Try it and you will find it all we represent it to be. Manufactured by Taylor & Young, 186 Front street, New York, and for sale here by
JAMES CONNOR,
J. HENDERSON & BRO.
fe1-1m J. A. RENSHAW.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of SUSAN GRUBBS, late of Allegheny city, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same, and those having claims against said Estate are requested to present the same to
I. W. GRUBBS,
ja11-1taw6w Administrator.

RIVER PACKETS.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

1866.
NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,
FROM
St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minne-ha-ha Falls.

Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis.

Thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to
JOHN FLACK, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to
ap24 R. C. GRAY.

Monongahela River Packets.

1866. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1866.

MONONGAHELA RIVER;
Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva
(UNION LINE)
PACKET COMPANY

Will run three daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE .... CAPT. S. C. SPEERS
TELEGRAPH .... CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN .... CAPT. Z. W. CARMAC
GALLATIN .... CAPT. A. S. CARLILE

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock, a. m.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 6 p. m.: Brownsville daily at 5 a. m.

Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 12 o'clock: Rice's Landing at 2 o'clock p. m.

Leaves Monongahela City at 5 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

Freights Received at all Hours.

For further particulars, inquire of
WILLIAM McELROY, Agent,
At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent,
fe15 Brownsville, Penna.

Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line

1866. 1866.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT
COMBINED,
PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG
DAILY PACKET LINE

Comprising the following first-class Side-wheel Passenger Steamers:

BAYARD .... GEORGE D. MOORE, Master.
WINCHESTER .... ASA S. SHEPHERD, Master.
FOREST CITY .... JOHN GORDON, Master.

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD,
Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9.30 P. M.

STEAMER WINCHESTER,
Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9.30 P. M.

STEAMER FOREST CITY,
Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9.30 P. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY,
Leaves Parkersburg every Monday and Thursday at 2 P. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

STEAMER WINCHESTER,
Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 A. M.

☞ Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 3.05 P. M., and Cleveland at 2.25 P. M. Also, with train of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 P. M.; and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum river; and at Parkersburg with early train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

☞ On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6.00 A. M. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 1.45 P. M., and at Chicago at 7.00 A. M. next morning.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
At Wharfboat, foot of Wood st., Pittsburgh
Where freight will be received each day, up to 5.00 P. M. ja20

Portsmouth Packet Line.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.
THIS DAY, January 18, at 12 M.

The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, WASH. H. KERR, Commander, WM. H. BRYAN, Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every FRIDAY at 4 P. M., and Portsmouth every MONDAY at 12 M. Will connect every Monday with the BOSTONA No. 2, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receipt freight through to Cincinnati.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ja4 JOHN FLACK, Agent.

Muskingum River Packets.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
The new and splendid Passenger steamer JULIA No 2, WM. COULSON, Commander, J. C. McVAY, Clerk, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
oc23 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
EVERY TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. The regular passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. C. R. STULL, will leave as announced above. Returning, leaves Zanesville every Friday at 7 A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
oc23 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20 P. M.
The fine passenger steamer FINANCIER, J. DARRAGH, Commander, will leave as above announced.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
fe15 FLACK & COLLINGOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati, Louisville and Intermediate Points.
TUESDAY 20th—10 A. M.
The splendid passenger steamer MARIETTA, CURTIS, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
fe14 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Evansville and Nashville.
TUESDAY, February 20—4 P. M.
The splendid passenger steamer YORKTOWN, G. W. EBBERT, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
fe17 FLACK & COLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
TUESDAY, 20th—4 p. m.
The steamer IMPORTER, JOHN NOSS, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
fe13 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Memphis and New Orleans.
SATURDAY, 24th, at 4 P. M.
The splendid passenger steamer AMERICA, Captain GOLDING, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
fe20 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Memphis and New Orleans.
SATURDAY, February 24.
The fine passenger steamer ARMENIA, Captain McCALLUM, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
fe20 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Memphis and New Orleans.
TUESDAY, Feb. 20.
The splendid passenger steamer SILVER CLOUD, No. 2, J. B. CONWAY, Master, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ja30 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE)
SPRING SKIRTS,
Manufactured exclusively by the sole owners of Patent
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade Sts.,
NEW YORK.

Each Hoop is composed of TWO finely tempered steel springs, braided tightly and firmly together edge to edge, forming the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE Hoop made. They will not bend or break like the single springs, but will ever preserve their gracefulness of shape where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

In fact, for the promenade or the house, the church, theater or car, they are superior to all others, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE OF SHAPE which has made the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC the

STANDARD SKIRT

of the fashionable world.

Merchants will be supplied as above and by Pittsburgh Jobbers and ladies in all the first-class retail stores in this city.

☞ Inquire for

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt.

fe3-3m-MWS

PITTSBURGH AND BALTIMORE
Lumber, Oil and Mining Co.,
CONSISTING OF SIXTY ORIGINAL SHARES.
PAR VALUE .... $1,000 EACH.

OFFICERS:
President .... CHARLES SEIBERT.
Vice President .... FREDERICK EVERT.
Treasurer .... C. HOEVELER.
Secretary .... J. C. DICKEN.

DIRECTORS:
Charles Seibert, C. Hoeveler,
Frederick Evert, John Bleicher,
Adam Becker, C. P. Mugele,
William Mazet, J. C. Dicken.
L. Schmidt.

This Company has been organized under a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling Lumber, Mining and disposing of Coal, boring for and producing Oil, &c., upon their property, which they own in fee, consisting of 2,630 Acres of Land, adjoining the town of Rawlesburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio RR., in Preston co., West Virginia, the land extending upon and along the Cheat river for five miles, and being well timbered. Also, a lease for ten years of 62 acres of land on the Monongahela river in Westmoreland county, Pa. The title to the property has been carefully examined and found to be perfect; it is known to be rich in minerals, and covered with the best of timber. The original shares have nearly all been taken.

The books of the Company are now open at the office of C. HOEVELER, Esq., German Insurance Company, Liberty street, where a prospectus, giving full particulars, may be seen. ja27-MWSF

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
y8 136 Wood street.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

R. F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner Smithfield and Water streets,
no9 Opposite Monongahela House.

G. S. BRYAN .... JNO. A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
ly7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. A. McCLURG,
MERCHANDISE BROKER
And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Ammonia Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.
OFFICE, No. 63 WOOD STREET.
au21-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of
Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,
Mason county and other grades, Cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.
Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
RICHARD MALLAY,
mh21-1y 132 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa.
ap15. Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.

PIANOS.

PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MELODEONS.

Hoffman, Hœne & Co.,
58 FIFTH STREET,

Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hinta's, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.

THESE INSTRUMENTS
ARE
IN EVERY RESPECT
THE
MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
se23

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a
PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

WAMELINK & BARR,
jy26 No. 12 St. Clair st.

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 89 Third street. my1

WALL PAPERS,
IN NEW DESIGNS,
Plain and beautiful bright colors, now receiving in great variety, at
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO'S,
107 MARKET STREET,
fe10 near Fifth street.

MEDICAL.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS.
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se24-2y

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
au21-1y

UNITED STATES MAIL.

PENNSYLVANIA,

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON January 20, 1866.

Proposals will be received at the CONTRACT OFFICE OF THIS DEPARTMENT, until 3 P. M. of March 29, 1866, (to be decided by April 28,) for conveying the Mails of the United States in the State of Pennsylvania, from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1868, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, being routes, in part, established by Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865.

2379 From Oakland Station by White's Tannery, to Canadensis, three miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Oakland Station daily, except Sunday, on arrival of cars—say at 2.10 p. m.;
Arrive at Canadensis by 3.40 p. m.;
Leave Canadensis daily, except Sunday, at 10.50 a. m.;
Arrive at Oakland Station by 12 17 p. m.

2719 From Mercer, by Harthegig, Sheakleyville, and Custard's, to Meadville, 30 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Mercer daily, except Sunday, at 2. p. m.;
Arrive at Meadville by 10 p. m.;
Leave Meadville daily, except Sunday, at 2 p. m.;
Arrive at Mercer by 10 p. m.

2731 From Oil City, by Plumer, Lamb's, Perry, Steam Mills, Tidioute and Cobham, to Irvine, 38 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Oil City daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Irvine by 8 p. m.;
Leave Irvine daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Oil City by 8 p. m.

2746 From Smithport, by Lafayette, to Eden, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Smithport Tuesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Eden by 12 m.;
Leave Eden Tuesday at 3 p. m.;
Arrive at Smithport by 8 p. m.

2781 From Utica, by Canal, to Cooperstown, 10 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Utica daily, except Sunday, on arrival of cars—say at 4 p. m.;
Arrive at Cooperstown by 7 p. m.;
Leave Cooperstown daily, except Sunday, at 12 m.;
Arrive at Utica by 3 p. m.

2816 From Strongstown, by Kimmel, to Grant, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Strongstown Saturday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Grant by 11 a. m.;
Leave Grant Saturday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Strongstown by 5 p. m.

2819 From Titusville by Pleasantville, Lamb's and Pithole Centre, to Pithole City, 18 miles and back, twice daily, except Sunday.
Leave Titusville daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m. and 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Pithole City by 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.;
Leave Pithole City daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m. and 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Titusville by 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

2820 From Brady's Bend to Hillville, (no office,) 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Brady's Bend Saturday at 10 a. m.;
Arrive at Hillville by 11 a. m.;
Leave Hillville Saturday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Brady's Bend by 9 a. m.

2821 From Callensburg, by Jefferson Furnace and Cass, to Cranberry, 21 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Callensburg Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Cranberry by 1 p. m.;
Leave Cranberry Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a. m.;
Arrive at Callensburg by 5 p. m.
Proposals to extend to Oil City, 7 miles further, are invited.

2822 From Emlenton, by Knox, to Shippensville, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Emlenton Saturday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Shippensville by 12 m.;
Leave Shippensville Saturday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Emlenton by 6 p. m.

2823 From Greenville (Limestone P. O.) to Kerr's Store, 8 miles, and back, once a week.
Leave Greenville Saturday at 12 m.;
Arrive at Kerr's Store by 2 p. m.;
Leave Kerr's Store Saturday at 9 a. m.;
Arrive at Greenville by 11 a. m.

2824 From Herndon to Klingerstown, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Herndon Saturday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Klingerstown by 10 a. m.;
Leave Klingerstown Saturday at 4 p. m.;
Arrive at Herndon by 8 p. m.

2825 From Linden to Linden Station, (no office,) 2 miles and back, six times a week.
Bidders will propose a schedule of departures and arrivals to connect with the mail on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

2826 From Rockland, by Cranberry and Seneca, to Laytonia, 12 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Rockland Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Laytonia by 12 m.;
Leave Laytonia Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Rockland by 5 p. m.

2827 From Sugar Grove to Youngsville, 9 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Sugar Grove daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Youngsville by 10 a. m.;
Leave Youngsville daily, except Sunday, at 4 p. m.;
Arrive at Sugar Grove by 7 p. m.

2828 From Franklin to Dempseytown, 9 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Franklin daily, except Sunday, at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Dempseytown by 4 p. m.;
Leave Dempseytown daily, except Sunday, at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Franklin by 11 a. m.

For a synopsis of laws relating to the postal service, and for instructions to bidders and postmasters in reference to the making of bids, and containing also conditions to be embraced in the contracts, parties interested will consult the advertisement of routes in Pennsylvania, dated Nov. 16, 1863, which can be seen at the principal postoffices.

Bids must provide for carrying the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the words of the law; must be guaranteed by two persons, and the guaranty certified to by a postmaster or a judge of a court of record. They should be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office, marked "mail proposals," and be mailed in time to be received by March 29th.

W. DENNISON,
feb6-1taw-t-1w POSTMASTER GENERAL.